to afford them ſome pecuniary aid; in the diſtribution of which particular attention will be paid to the moral character of the objects.

As ſoon as a fund can be raiſed, an advertiſement ſhall be inſerted in the newſpapers, to call the Indigent Blind of this city and ſuburbs together, and aſk which of them will accept the offer; and to diſtribute them into claſſes of learners of muſic, learners of mechanic arts, and ſuch as are diſqualified for any art.

That ſeveral rooms be engaged, one for the blind to be inſtructed in muſic, and the reſt for thoſe who are taught the other arts.

That thoſe be ſelected who are likely to learn muſic in ſuch a degree as to earn their bread by it, or to teach others.

That ſpinets and fiddles be hired, during one quarter, for the blind to practiſe in their own houſes, and a piano forte be procured for the room in which they are taught: after the firſt quarter, that ſpinets and fiddles be purchaſed for as many as are found capable of making proficiency, to be lent them till they have learnt their art, and then to be given them.

That when they are thoroughly inſtructed in muſic, and begin to gain a livelihood by it, it is propoſed to give them a ſuit of clothes and decent linen.

That ſome perſon who lives in family with the blind be taught to read and write muſic.

That the maſters, who are ſo generous as to offer their labour *gratis*, be paid ſomething for their trouble; and it is to be hoped that that pay will increaſe, when the good effects of the inſtitution are ſeen.

That the muſical pupils be likewiſe taught ſome mechanical employment, as an agreeable variety, and that they may earn ſomething during the time they are learning muſic.

That all the blind be taught church-muſic who are capable of it; and it is propoſed to have a ſermon annually for the ſupport of the charity, when the blind muſicians and ſingers will diſplay to their benefactors their muſical proficiency.

That the blind be ſupplied with work by the managers of the inſtitution; who are to pay to each artificer the whole gains ariſing from his labour.

That the moſt diligent receive rewards as an encouragement, ſuch as clothes, &c.

That prayers be compoſed for the uſe of the blind, adapted to their peculiar ſituation; and that they be taught theſe prayers and other duties every Saturday: that ſeats be provided for them in one of the churches, where they may attend divine worſhip.

That after learning their trades for ſix months, the blind be incorporated into a Society, each of whom is to contribute twopence weekly from his gains, as a proviſion for himſelf in old age or ſickneſs; that he may, when ſixty years old, or diſabled by diſeaſe, receive three or four ſhillings weekly, as the aſſociation-box will afford. By an example of this kind, it is hoped, that thoſe lazy, ſlothful poor, who enjoy the ſenſe of ſeeing, and yet chooſe to live meanly on common alms, will be covered with ſhame, and excited to induſtry.

That an annual report be made of the expenditure of the money, and the good effected during the year, and when the inſtitution is eſtabliſhed, that their proceedings be publiſhed.

That the money collected be laid out on proper ſecurity, and truſtees appointed for the management of it.

This eſtabliſhment is intended for relief to the youngeſt of the blind, as ſoon as they can learn muſic, which perhaps may be at nine or ten years of age;—to the middle-aged, by teaching them ſome art by which to entertain their minds, and to gain an honeſt living; and to the old, who are unable to learn any thing, by affording them ſome aſſiſtance in clothes and money. One great object of the inſtitution is to attend the morals of the blind of all ages, eſpecially the young.

Of late, an inſtitution of this kind has been founded at Liverpool, where forty-three blind poor of both ſexes have been engaged in different branches of manufactures, and earn weekly from 3 s. to 6 s. each. They appear very happy in this new method of ſpending their time. Eight are employed in making hunting, jocky, and ladies whips, which are ſold for the benefit of the charity: thirteen blind women ſpin linen yarn, and reel it; another, totally blind from infancy, cuts out the cloth into ſhirts, ſheets, and ſacks, and makes it up: four blind girls and a boy learn to play upon the harpſichord; two make woollen mops; eight old people pick oakum for caulking ſhips; ſix make baſkets and hampers, and cover

ver bottles for exportation; and two make rope bears. Thus, a claſs of our fellow-creatures, who were burdenſome to their friends or the public, and unhappy, becauſe unemployed, are rendered uſeful members of ſociety, and made happy in themſelves, by being relieved from extreme poverty, and what is worſe than poverty, that languor and wearineſs of life, which muſt infeſt minds that are vacant, or employed only in brooding over their own misfortunes.

Edinburgh, 18*th May* 1792.

ANECDOTES of W. WHITEHILL.

SIR,

THE following particulars concerning a character not a little extraordinary, were communicated to me by a friend on his perſonal knowledge, and will, I doubt not, be intereſting to many of your readers:—

William Whitehill, born in the weſt of Scotland, loſt his ſight in infancy by the ſmallpox. At a proper age he was ſent to Edinburgh, and learned to play a little on the violin; but, diſcovering a greater taſte for *mechanical employments* than for muſic, he ſoon abandoned that purſuit, and betook himſelf entirely to his favourite exercife. One of the firſt efforts of his genius in this way was to make a loom for weaving garters, which he afterwards uſed for that purpoſe. He ſoon made himſelf acquainted with the uſe of edge-tools, ſo as to perform, with as much neatneſs and diſpatch as any other workman, every operation of the turner and cabinet-maker. He undertakes and executes the wooden work of new houſes; and his buſineſs, which has now become extenſive in the town and neighbourhood of Paiſley, yields a decent livelihood for himſelf, a wife, and family.

He rides through the country as occaſion requires, *chuſes* and purchaſes his own wood, and manages every part of his buſineſs himſelf; nor have his mechanical powers been confined to his own trade; he has occaſionally exerted them with aſtoniſhing ſucceſs in other profeſſions, ſuch as thoſe of the hatter, tailor, ſtockingmaker, and ſhoemaker; in ſhort, every manual operation ſeems to be familiar to him. Have we not in this ſingular genius, a ſtriking proof, in addition to many others, how much could be done by the *blind*, if their powers were properly directed and cultivated? I do not ſay that all of this unfortunate claſs are poſſeſſed of equal talents; but what is here related of an individual, and what is well known with regard to many others in the ſame predicament, convinces me that there are very many occupations which might be ſucceſsfully practiſed by the *blind*, if people would be but at the trouble of teaching them. How far this would contribute to the public good, by increaſing the ſtock of labour, and diminiſhing the number of mendicants; how far it would anſwer the purpoſes of benevolence to the perſons thus reſcued from the accumulated miſeries of idleneſs, poverty, and vice, muſt at once be perceived by every one who frequents the ſtreets and neighbourhood of a great town. Inſtitutions for this purpoſe have been attempted both at Paris* and Liverpool, and have ſucceeded beyond the moſt ſanguine expectations of the projectors. It muſt give pleaſure to every friend of humanity to obſerve, that a ſimilar plan has been ſet on foot in our own country. Some liberal ſubſcriptions have already been obtained; and from the general approbation with which the propoſal has been received, there is no reaſon to doubt but a ſum will ſoon be raiſed, ſufficient to carry into effect a ſcheme ſo truly benevolent and uſeful.

Edinburgh, *Auguſt* 14. 1792. T. M.

ANECDOTE OF HANDEL.

THIS great man was originally intended by his parents for the civil law. Vinci, however, and Pergoleſi had greater attractions for him than Juſtinian and Domat, and he wiſely gave way to the impulſe of his tranſcendent genius. Handel, with all his roughneſs, was a man of worth and of piety, and, though he lived much with the great, was no flatterer. He told one of our Royal Family, who aſked him how he liked his playing on the violoncello—"Why, Sir, your Highneſs *plays like a Prince.*"—When the ſame Prince had prevailed upon Handel to hear a minuet of his own compoſition, which he played himſelf upon the violoncello, Handel heard him out very quietly; but when the Prince told him that he would call in his band to play it to him, that he might hear the full effect of his compoſition, Handel could contain himſelf no longer, and ran out of the room, crying, "Worſher and worſher, upon my ſoul."

Handel, in the latter part of his life, uſed to attend divine ſervice at St James's church, ſeated in a ſedan chair in the midle of the aiſle.

* *Mr Haig's account of his own inſtitution, the firſt of the kind ever attempted, was tranſlated by the late celebrated Dr Blacklock, and is now publiſhing along with a new edition of his poems, by ſubſcription.*

Of

Of SKILFUL ARCHERS.

[From Moſeley's Eſſay on Archery.]

I SHALL now lay before my readers ſome of the exploits of thoſe heroes who have individually ſignalized themſelves as archers.

Nations, as well as men, have been famous in antiquity for their ſkill in the management of the bow. The Cretan archers were early employed by the Greeks, and were extremely valued by that people. The Perſians were celebrated in all ancient hiſtories, and appear to have been very expert; truſting as much to their arrows as their ſwords. The Parthians were remarkable for their dexterity in ſhooting behind them, on an enemy preſſing upon the rear, and whilſt their horſes were in full ſpeed. This art, however, was by no means peculiar to the Parthians, as the Scythians and Sarmatians are reported to have ſhot in the ſame attitude. The inhabitants of India, and thoſe bordering on that country, were all characteriſed of old as ſkilful archers.

We muſt not enumerate the Greeks or Romans among thoſe nations excelling in archery, as they preferred the cloſe attack; diſdaining the bow as tedious and uncertain. The Roman, inflamed with the hopes of ſignaliſing himſelf by acts of perſonal bravery, ſtood with impatience while the enemy were beyond his graſp. Nor could he but deſpiſe that diſtant encounter, wherein the ſkill of every one was completely obſcured. He choſe the cloſer combat. His javelin flew with unerring aim. His ſword ſtruck irreſiſtible; while his firm, though battered ſhield, glanced every well-directed weapon aſide. This was the ſchool wherein the Roman loved to ſtudy, and which taught him to view the archer with contempt.

Although the legions of the Roman ſtate were unaccuſtomed to the uſe of the bow, archery was nevertheleſs cultivated by many private individuals. The Circus was often the ſcene where feats of this kind were exhibited; and even Emperors themſelves were actors. Domitian and Commodus have been particularly celebrated for their matchleſs excellence in managing the bow; but at the ſame time we admire the ſkill of thoſe performers, we muſt allow, how little in character he muſt appear, who acts the archer in the Imperial purple.

It is reported of Domitian, that he would often place boys in the Circus at ſome diſtance from him, and as they held out their hands, and ſeparated their fingers, he would ſhoot an arrow through either ſpace, without injury to the hand of him who *acted target*.

The feats recorded of Commodus are numerous; and he appears to have been one of the moſt expert archers hiſtory has made mention of.

It is ſaid by Herodian, that his hand was unerring both with the javelin and with the bow; and that the moſt experienced Parthian archers yielded to his ſuperior ſkill. He would kill all kinds of animals in the amphitheatre by way of exerciſe, and to ſhow the ſteadineſs of his arm. But it is obſerved, that he, in theſe caſes, generally preferred to ſhew his art, rather than his courage; as he ſecured himſelf on a place elevated beyond the reach of any attack which might have happened from his opponents. Stags, lions, panthers, and all ſpecies of beaſts, fell without number by his hand; nor was a ſecond arrow neceſſary, for every wound proved mortal. He would ſtrike an animal in any particular point he wiſhed with the greateſt accuracy, in the head, or in the heart. A panther was ſometimes let looſe into the circus, where a criminal was placed; and juſt as the animal was going to ſeize the culprit, he would drive an arrow ſo opportunely, that the man ſhould eſcape unhurt. An hundred lions have been introduced at the ſame time upon the Arena, and with an hundred ſhafts he would lay them lifeleſs. He cauſed arrows to be made with heads curved in a ſemicircular figure, and with theſe he could cut off the neck of an oſtrich running in full ſpeed.

This feat is, perhaps, the moſt difficult of the whole number, the oſtrich being extremely ſwift of foot, and having a neck of very ſmall magnitude. Herodian obſerves alſo, that when the Emperor amputated the head of one of theſe animals, the ſtroke ſevered the parts ſo inſtantaneouſly, that the body ſometimes proceeded ſeveral paces, as if ſtill living; the motion not being immediately checked.

Conſtantius was much ſkilled in the practice of archery, and is ſaid to have ſtudied that art in his youth, under the direction of a preceptor.

Both the Emperor Julian and Gratian

are characteriſed as expert archers. The latter propoſed to himſelf the actions of Commodus as examples, and like him frequently exhibited to the public, the adroitneſs with which he could kill animals, running together in an incloſed place, by his arrows.

An anecdote recorded of a perſon, whoſe name was After, has immortalized him as one of the moſt expert of archers. He poſſeſſed ſuch ſkill with his bow, that as he ſaw Philip of Macedon among his troops, he wrote upon an arrow which he intended to ſhoot at that King—"*After ſends Philip a deadly Arrow*;" and having diſcharged it, ſtruck the right eye of Philip; but although the wound was not mortal, it deprived him of ſight on that ſide.

A very extraordinary, and perhaps in war one of the moſt uſeful archers, is ſpoken of by Zoſimus, in his account of the battle between Conſtantius and Magentius, at Murſa. This ſoldier, whoſe name was Menelaus, poſſeſſed the art of ſhooting three arrows from his bow at one diſcharge, and with them could ſtrike three different perſons. By this ſkilful expedient, ſays the hiſtorian, he killed a great number of thoſe who oppoſed him; and the enemy, it might almoſt be ſaid, were defeated by a ſingle archer. Unfortunately, however, this valuable man at laſt fell by the hand of Romulus, a general of the army of Magentius, whom he had firſt wounded by an arrow.

The ſtory of William Tell is perfectly known, and in the mouth of every one; I need not therefore celebrate his ſkill, by giving an account of the exploit he is ſaid to have performed with his bow.

Quintus Curtius relates, that Beſſus having been condemned to death, and crucified, for the murder of Darius, his body was ordered to be guarded while on the croſs, leſt the birds ſhould moleſt it. The office was committed to one Catenus, who was ſo excellent an archer, that he could hit thoſe animals with his arrows.

It appears probable that birds formerly were often killed by arrows, as the circumſtance is hinted by ſeveral authors. Diodorus Siculus, indeed, tells us, that ſome of the Ethiopian nations were ſo adroit, that they ſubſiſted entirely on the birds they ſhot with their bow. We muſt underſtand, I imagine, in the above paſſages, that the birds which the archers are ſaid to have killed, were flying; though that is not expreſsly mentioned. If they were ſitting ſtill, and were large birds, the difficulty of hitting them at a ſhort diſtance would not be ſo great as may be ſuppoſed. Savages in America, and India, are ſaid often to kill birds; and it is common to ſee on cabinets from the Eaſt, figures of men ſhooting arrows at them.

Some very ancient and rude pieces of ſculpture, which are copied by Stralenburg, in his hiſtory of Siberia, repreſent archers riding on horſeback, who are aiming at birds flying in many directions, low to the ground, and perpendicularly over their heads. The plates in the voyages of Ramuſio contain ſeveral figures ſhooting at birds which are perching on trees.

Among the feats which have been recorded of Hercules, that of his killing the ſtymphalic birds (or ſwans) with his bow, muſt not be omitted. This is often figured on gems and other antique pieces of ſculpture.

The Caribbees ſeem to have poſſeſſed an art in ſhooting their arrows peculiar to themſelves, as appears from a circumſtance which occurred to Columbus in his ſecond voyage. "A canoe belonging to theſe people, having accidentally fallen in with the fleet under his command, a veſſel with a few men was ſent towards it, while the other ſhips ſurrounded it in order to cut off a communication with the ſhore. When the perſons in the canoe ſaw it was impoſſible for them to eſcape, they fought with great reſolution, and wounded many of the Spaniards, although they had targets and other kinds of armour; and even when the canoe was overſet, it was with difficulty the people were taken, as they continued to defend themſelves, and to uſe their bows with *great dexterity*, while ſwimming in the ſea."

From the accounts we have of the Perſians, they appear to be aſtoniſhingly expert in the art of ſhooting the bow; and if we believe the relations of thoſe who have travelled in the Eaſt (and theſe relations are uniform) they certainly are to be placed in the firſt rank of archers. Chardin ſays, that the Perſians in their exerciſes ſhoot the bow with incredible accuracy; ſo accurate, that they will drive an arrow into the ſame hole many times ſucceſſively. The butts they

uſe

uſe are made of ſand, beaten hard into a wooden frame, the ſurface of which is rendered ſmooth before the archers begin to practiſe. An arrow ſhot ſtrong againſt one of theſe targets, will uſually penetrate pretty deep, perhaps half its length: and the excellence of an archer is the greater, in proportion as the number of ſhots required to drive an arrow over head in the hole, made by the firſt ſhot, diminiſhes. This feat is what they generally propoſe to themſelves, and it not unfrequently happens, that they accompliſh their end.

In Perſia, alſo, they excel in ſhooting the bow while on horſeback; a ſpecies of archery we in this country are entirely ignorant of. The author above quoted (Chardin) deſcribes the method of practiſing this art as extremely curious.

A mark is placed on the top of a maſt about ſix and twenty feet from the ground. The horſeman who is prepared to ſhoot rides on full ſpeed towards the mark, and having paſſed it, his bow being ready drawn, turns round and diſcharges his arrow backwards. Sometimes they ſhoot to the right, and ſometimes to the left, according to the direction in which they guide their horſes, in reſpect to the mark they propoſe to aim at.

Our traveller ſpeaks of this game as common in all the villages of Perſia. The nobility and the kings are fond of it, and often practiſe. He ſays that Sephy, the grandfather of the king who occupied the throne at the time he made his tour, excelled in this ſport; and would uſually ſtrike the target, if not with the firſt arrow, with the ſecond he never erred.

Mr Tavernier had an opportunity of being preſent at a review of the Perſian cavalry, during his reſidence in the Eaſt, in the year 1654. His account of the exhibition is curious, and will alſo enable us to judge of the degree of excellence to which archery was brought in that nation.

"The King," he ſays, "accompanied by his principal officers, ſtood on a portal to one of the royal gardens; from whence they viewed the moſt expert and beſt-looking of the troops, who were ordered to ride ſingly before the place where the king was ſtationed. The horſemen rode full ſpeed; and as they paſſed, each man ſhot an arrow into a turf butt, prepared for the occaſion, in ſight of the king and the officers. When the review cloſed, the perſon whoſe arrow ſtood neareſt the centre was promiſed an increaſe of pay."

"I was at Caſbin," ſays Mr Tavernier, "at the time; and remember one horſeman, who, riding in his turn, when he came before the portal, ſtopped his horſe, and walked over the plain, contrary to the orders of the general. When he came oppoſite the butt, he refuſed to ſhoot his arrow, and only raiſed his arms in the attitude of drawing the bow. This horſeman was unfortunately of a very forbidding mien; and the king enraged to ſee his diſcipline ſo groſsly diſregarded, and by one he judged incapable of any excellence, gave immediate orders for him to be diſmiſſed the ſervice. His weapons and horſe were taken from him on the ſpot; and the king's directions would have been fully executed, had not one of the generals pleaded his cauſe. It was repreſented to the king, that the cavalier, though ſo ill looking, was one of the beſt ſoldiers in the whole army:—that he had fully proved his ſkill and courage in the ſieges of Erivan and Candahar;—and that his father was among thoſe who maintained the attack of Bagdad three times. Having heard this character, the king, at the requeſt of the officers, commanded the horſe and arms to be reſtored to the cavalier, and he was ordered to take his turn in the review. He accordingly rode into the preſence of the king, and turning his horſe firſt to right, then to left, in ſome agitation, cried out, "Where would the king have me to ſhoot?" On which one of the generals anſwered, "At the target where the other horſemen have ſhot." The cavalier ſhaking his head, ſaid with a ſmile, "Muſt I direct my arrows againſt a turf? I would rather point them at the enemies of my country, then would I with more pleaſure ſhoot three quivers full, than a ſingle arrow at this turf." He then, with great dignity, drew two arrows from his quiver, and holding one of them between his teeth, fitted the other into his bow: when forcing his horſe vigorouſly acroſs the plain, till he had paſſed the butt, he, in the Parthian attitude, drove an arrow into the centre of the target. Turning about, he in the ſame manner ſhot his ſecond arrow preciſely into the hole from whence his firſt arrow had been drawn.

"The general who had before plead-

ed for the cavalier, now approached the king, and hoped the adroitneſs of that ſoldier had ſatisfied the expectation he had raiſed. At the ſame time ſeeing the cavalier at hand, and preſenting him to the king, his majeſty not only expreſſed admiration at his great ſkill, but ordered five times the propoſed reward to be given him."

The Turks are ſaid to have been formerly very dexterous in the management of the bow, though at preſent that inſtrument is little uſed among them. An old writer, who reſided in Conſtantinople at a time when archery was cultivated, ſpeaks highly of the feats of theſe people.

Boys at the age of eight years or even ſeven, began to practiſe with the bow, in order to render their arms ſtrong and ſteady; and by the time they arrived at manhood, they could ſhoot with ſo much accuracy, as to drive an arrow into the eye of a man, or could hit any part equally ſmall. They could, during their practice, ſhoot ſeveral arrows into a mark not larger than a die, from the diſtance of ten yards.

Once a year, ſays the author alluded to, on a particular day the archers were uſed to meet on a plain, in order to try their ſkill in ſhooting to a diſtance; and the ſpot where the moſt remote arrow fell, was always marked by a large ſtone, fixed up by way of a commemoration. This cuſtom had ſubſiſted many years, and there were a great number of theſe ſtones to be ſeen at different diſtances on the plain. What is extraordinary in this cuſtom is, that the archers did not ſhoot their bows ſtanding in the uſual poſition, but every one ſat croſs-legged, in the manner common to the Turks.

It muſt be obſerved, that the bows uſed anciently by the Eaſtern nations, were much ſhorter than thoſe made at this time in England; for which reaſon a man ſitting on the ground would feel no inconvenience from the lower end of the bow ſtriking the earth in ſhooting, which would have been the caſe had thoſe inſtruments been formerly as long as the modern ones.

SIR, *Aug.* 3.

A Correſpondent, under the ſignature of A Friend to the Poor, wiſhes to ſee the three-penny tax on births, marriages, and burials, taken off. He very juſtly calls it a paltry one, as it cannot be productive. As to the point of making the clergy tax-gatherers, if we had no greater indignities offered us, it were matter of little conſequence. The trouble is not great; and, where there is a large collection, the two ſhillings in the pound allowed for it is a ſufficient recompence. The greateſt grievance is that of being obliged to demand it from a poor perſon, who perhaps is obliged to borrow it. And I think a much greater indignity is offered to people of rank and fortune in putting them upon a level with the pooreſt labourer.

Whatever he may imagine of the difficulty of new-modeling it, I can aſſure him there is none in it; for I have now before me, "A Scheme of the Rates and Duties granted to his Majeſty upon Marriages, Births, and Burials, and upon Bachelors and Widowers, for the Term of Five Years from May 1. 1695." By this ſcheme every perſon (with few exceptions) is charged.

	£.	s.	d.
For Burial	0	4	0
Birth	0	2	0
Marriage	0	2	6
Bachelor above 25 years	0	1	0
Widower having no child	0	1	0
Addition according to rank.			
Having 50l. *per annum*, or 600l. perſonal eſtate.—Burial	1	0	0
Birth	0	10	0
Marriage	1	0	0
Bachelors and widowers	0	4	0

And the tax increaſes in proportion up to a Duke, who is charged for burial, 50l. 4s.; marriage, 30l. 2s.; birth, 50l. 2s. 6d.; bachelor or widower, 12l. 11s. The wives, widows, and children, of every degree, rated proportionably.

Now, were only one ſhilling to be paid for every perſon above a common day-labourer (who ſhould be exempted), with proportionable addition, according to this ſcheme, up to 10l. for a Duke, I am of opinion that the tax would be much more productive; I am certain it would be more equitable. The nobility ſince that time are, I preſume, much increaſed. But there is a certain order of mortal men called in the Scheme an Eſquire, or Reputed Eſquire, rated at 5l. 4s. which, according to my plan, would be reduced to 1l. 1s. And theſe are, at this preſent writing, a very numerous body, and could hardly refuſe to be taxed for the honour of the title. Nor would the number of Gentlemen, or ſo reputed, be greatly diminiſhed, becauſe the yeo-

men

men and tradeſmen are advanced into their ſeats.

The ſervants' tax ought likewiſe to be modelled in the ſame progreſſional manner; for ſurely it is an affront to my Lord's Gentleman, or Mr Butler out of livery, or indeed to the whole party-coloured fraternity, to be valued no higher than the poor boy that I retain to clean my ſhoes, and ſcratch in my little garden.

In reward of this my labour, the only favour (and ſurely it is not an unreaſonable one) that I have to beg, is, that my family, conſiſting only of a wife and eight children, may be indulged with a perpetual exemption from theſe taxes whenever they take place. Yours, &c. R. B.

Gent. Mag.

LOVE *and* MARRIAGE *in Ruſſia.*

[From Swinton's Travels.]

WIves among all thoſe northern and eaſtern nations are purchaſed by the men; and ſo ſoon as a Tartar female is marriageable, the mother hangs a white ſheet upon the outſide of the tent, as a ſignal to bachelors. The parents in Tartary, as well as in Europe, keep to themſelves the privilege of making the bargain. The bride, as cuſtom demands, ſtruggles hard at leaving the family hut; the bridegroom requires aſſiſtance in dragging her away; as it would appear forward and ungrateful to ſeem to go willingly from her parents and houſehold gods, and immodeſtly to ruſh into the arms of a ſtrange huſband. They at leaſt make a ſhow of

—— Innocence, and virgin modeſty,
That wou'd be woo'd, and not unſought be won MILTON.

The bride is carried to bed by force. Among ſome tribes they ſet her upon a mat, and taking the corners, carry her into the bed-room, ſaying to the bridegroom, "Here, wolf, behold thy lamb!" But then comes the ordeal trial: if the bridegroom ſuſpects the virginity of the bride, he returns the wanton to her relations again; allowing, however, the purchaſe-money.

We have a wedding in the poſt-houſe—the ſhip-maſters take a peep at the bride, and ſwear that ſhe is a good piece; adding many ſea phraſes illuſtrative of her beauties and of the happineſs of the bridegroom. The bride is the daughter of one of the officers of the Poſts; the bridegroom is a choriſter from one of the churches at St Peterſburgh. I went with the company to the church of St Sergius, to behold the Ruſſian ceremonies at the altar of Hymen. The young couple kiſſed every ſaint within the walls, croſſing themſelves oppoſite to each. The prieſt having made ſeveral geſtures and grimaces, joined their hands and kiſſed them. This was the ſignal for an univerſal attack upon the lips of all preſent.

I hid myſelf in a corner, in order to avoid the diſagreeable encounter of long beards: however, I ſoon recollected there was no occaſion for this precaution; the Ruſſians permit foreigners to behold every religious ceremony, without demanding any outward reſpect or attention, either to prieſt or people, further than remaining uncovered and ſilent. The bride, from the time ſhe had yielded conſent to the day of her nuptials, was attended in her hut by two ſuch virgins as herſelf, who continued ſinging with her from morning till night for two or three weeks. If ſhe paid a viſit in the neighbourhood, the attendant nymphs, ſinging as they went along, accompanied her. The bride's acquaintance, male and female, enter the hut during this feſtival, making what preſents they are able to beſtow; and in return, they are at liberty to kiſs the bride and bridemaids, who entertain them with ſongs into the bargain.

Our cook, in the courſe of his viſits, has fallen a ſacrifice to the blue eyes of one of the bridemaids; but ſhe piques herſelf upon her family connections, and has refuſed the poor fellow: ſhe ſays, ſhe is the Empreſs's ſlave, and that the cook is only the ſlave of a private gentleman!

Winter Market of Peterſburgh. From the ſame.

THE Frozen Market in Peterſburgh is a curioſity peculiar to Ruſſia. It is not held upon the river, but in one of the great bazars, or ſquares, in the ſuburbs. Here is a very extenſive picture of dead life, a kind of reſurrection of quadrupeds. The peaſants, who ſell the collection to the inhabitants, place the dead animals, ſtripped of their ſkins, upon their legs, and in different poſtures. A ſtranger beholds too, with wonder, an innumerable variety of the feathered creation—an extenſive collection of zoology:—every tint with which nature has painted the feathered inhabitants of earth and air is ſtrewed around at the foot of tyrant Man! The hare, clothed in his winter robes, is not permitted to wear them long, but dragged to ſwell the various feaſt.

PAR-

PARLIAMENT. [p. 390.]

Lord Parker, chairman of the Cirencester election committee, reported, May 10. That Richard Master, Esq; is not duly elected, and that Robert Preston, Esq; is duly elected and ought to have been returned. The return ordered to be amended.

The Commons in a committee, June 5. Mr Secretary Dundas rose to state the situation of India finance He premised his estimates by remarking, that the country being in a state of actual war, they were liable, in many instances, to some uncertainty, and he acknowledged that the accounts sent him from one of the presidencies, were not made up with that accuracy which they ought to be; but though he should, in his calculations, take every thing in the most unfavourable point of view, there would be a result sufficient to dispel every fear respecting India revenue and resources; and he particularly noticed a plan of permanent land-assessment, which was now gone to India, that must give confidence and security to the land holder, and stability to the land-revenue.

He then went into a detail of the charges and revenue of each presidency for 1790 and 1791, comparing them with former years, which he recapitulated in the following

GENERAL VIEW.

ACTUAL REVENUES of 1790-91.

Bengal	£ 5,522,292	
Madras	1,644,223	
Bombay	183,946	
Total		£ 7,350,461

ACTUAL CHARGES of 1790-91.

Bengal	£. 3,225,928	
Madras	2,686,304	
Bombay	1,112,437	
	£. 7,024,669	
		£. 325,792
Deduct expences of Bencoolen and Prince of Wales's Island		62,018
		263,774
Add sale of import goods and certificates		327,877
		£. 591,651
Deduct interest paid at		
Bengal	£. 301,524	
Madras	173,830	
Bombay stated at, but no actual account,	112,784	
		588,138
Surplus - -		3,513

the whole that remained of the year's revenue and produce of sales and certificates, after paying the expences of the war and the interest of the debt payable in India.

The next article to be considered was the

INDIA DEBT.

On the 30th April 1790	£. 7,056,652
On the 30th April 1791	8,150,936
Increase of debt in India	1,094,284
Add debt remitted by subscription to England - -	688,044
Increase of debt if none remitted home - -	1,782,328
Debt in India, bearing interest, April 30. 1790 - -	5,406,936
Ditto, April 30. 1791	6,325,644
Increase of debt bearing interest	918,508
Increase of debt stated last year at	447,106
Interest on 30th April 1791	529,624
Increase of interest, exclusive of diminution by the transfer of debt - - - -	82,517

He then stated the manner in which the debt had arisen, by bills drawn, and the purchase of investments; and having accounted for its increase, he shewed that the company's affairs were not worse in the beginning of 1792, than in the beginning of 1791. They had last year been improved by paying off a debt of 964,000 l. and by an increase of money in their treasury to the amount of 541,405 l. so that after continuing a war for eighteen months, the company were not worse in 1792 than in 1791 but by 276,000 l.; however, as he was not disposed to dispute about trifles, he would take it at half a million; and even that, compared with the exertions made to bring the war to a speedy conclusion, but much more with the predictions and assertions of gentlemen last year, would appear to be but of little moment.

Mr Dundas, in addition to the public accounts, read several private letters he had received, and particularly one from the paymaster general, which stated, that Lord Cornwallis's plan for conducting the war was such as even experience and events did not produce a wish to alter; that he had, with infinite ability, kept his unwieldy allies together; that he had supplied his army chiefly from the enemy's country, and turned Tippoo's means of supply against himself; that such was the efficient controul in all the departments, than no money was wasted; and that the expence of the war in all the presidencies did not exceed the expence of the peace-establishment by much more than 100,000l. a month. From all these corroborating circumstances, he had a right to expect that gentlemen would lay aside those fears and that despondency with which they had not only im-

prefed

preſſed their own minds, but perhaps, in ſome degree, communicated to the public; and that the property of perſons, who had a right to ſee it take its fair unbiaſſed value in the public opinion, ſhould not be depretiated by apprehenſions that had no foundation in fact.

Mr Dundas added, that ſuch was the ſtate of the company's affairs, that notwithſtanding the drain of ſpecie by a war, Bengal abounded in money; their paper at Madras, which in former wars was at 30 per cent. diſcount, now bore a premium, and the largeſt inveſtments were coming home; and he concluded by perſiſting in his former aſſertion, that the finances of India were more likely to come in aid of the finances of this country, than the finances of this country be called to aid thoſe of India

Mr Francis roſe to guard the Houſe and country againſt agreeing to general reſults drawn from the ſtatements of the Right Hon. Gentleman. As to the productiveneſs of the new mode of aſſeſſment, he ſhould only repeat an opinion he had before offered —that Bengal was a declining country; and adduce in proof thereof the frequent advertiſements in India papers from the Revenue Office, for the ſale of lands for the purpoſe of recovering arrears of rents due upon them. He read one advertiſement which offered to ſale 17 villages, and another that ſtated 42 villages were to be put up to ſale. He ridiculed the aſſertion of only 270,000l. having been expended on the war; as Lord Cornwallis chiefly ſubſiſted his army upon grain and bullocks, &c. obtained in the enemy's country, which were the prizes of the captors, and remained to them as arrears, to be paid the value for them. He condemned the war, and the forming an alliance with the Mahrattas. He read letters giving accounts of their boundleſs plunderings and devaſtations; and he declared, that from his information he believed a million of ſouls had ſuffered during the preſent war. He was aſtoniſhed, that after it had now continued two years, the Rt Hon. Gentleman had given no hint when a termination might be expected to it; and he lamented that we ſhould be at this time in the ſame ſituation as we were at the commencement of hoſtilities.

Major Scott denied the aſſertion that Bengal was a declining country, and made a ſtrong appeal to the honour and conſcience of the Houſe, how they could vote an Impeachment, and continue year after year the perſecution of a man by whoſe plans and ability thoſe great ſources of revenue were created, which the Secretary for India had every year triumphed in, and boaſted of, in that Houſe. Thus did they enjoy the reſources, and cruelly abuſe the means by which they were procured.

General Smith approved of the war, and hoped it would never be put an end to, until the perfidious Tippoo was totally extirpated.

Major Maitland followed Mr Francis in almoſt every point, condemning the alliance with the Mahrattas and the war, and aſſerting from his own knowledge, that the expences of it were infinitely greater than ſtated. He ſaid, ſuch was the treachery of the Mahrattas, that they were uſing every endeavour to promote deſertion among the European troops.

General Smith roſe again to explain the probable reaſon why the Mahrattas encouraged our troops to deſert. There were, he ſaid, ſeveral European officers and men in their camp, who naturally wiſhed to increaſe their numbers.

Mr Jenkinſon and Mr Anſtruther likewiſe ſpoke; and Mr Dundas concluded the debate by declaring, that nothing which had been ſaid had altered his opinion of India affairs. With reſpect to the Mahrattas, if they were not with us, they would be againſt us, and there could be but little doubt which was to be preferred.

Several reſolutions were then moved by Mr Dundas, and carried.

Mr Fox, June 6. called the attention of the Houſe to the ſituation in which the diſcuſſion of the Slave Trade ſtood at preſent. From the turn it had taken in the Upper Houſe, it was not to be expected that a bill implicating the main queſtion could paſs this ſeſſion. But ſtill there were other parts of the ſubject unconnected with the idea of the gradual abolition. Theſe were the prevention of the foreign trade in ſlaves, and the limitation of the tonnage. Certainly theſe objects might be obtained this ſeſſion, though the moſt important one could not.

Mr Pitt declared that he wiſhed as much as any one to attain the objects alluded to, but he did not ſee with what decorum a bill could be offered to the conſideration of the Upper Houſe, before they had determined on the neceſſity of an abolition.

Mr Eſte oppoſed the introduction of ſuch a bill.

Mr Wilberforce conceived, that the advanced ſtate of the ſeſſion would not permit the paſſing of a bill for the prevention of the foreign trade, becauſe that ſubject would probably occupy much diſcuſſion in the Upper Houſe, and it was in ſome meaſure attached to the main queſtion of abolition; with regard to the limitation of the tonnage, the ſame difficulty did not exiſt.

Mr Fox confeſſed that he did not know, till within a few hours, that the ſeſſion was likely to be ſo ſoon at an end; nevertheleſs he thought a bill for limiting the tonnage might ſtill be paſſed. He therefore declared that

that if between this day and to-morrow he conceived the attainment of this object poſſible, he would move for leave to bring in a bill for the purpoſe.

June 7. The order ſome time ſince made, for bringing in a bill upon the reſolutions come to by the Houſe with reſpect to the ſlave-trade, was diſcharged.—Mr Fox did not make any motion in conſequence of what paſſed yeſterday.

In the Houſe of Peers, June 6. Lord Grenville moved the order of the day on the bill for increaſing and preſerving the timber in the New Foreſt; and for the ſale of rents and enfranchiſements of copyhold tenements in the ſaid Foreſt. He remarked that the great decay of timber for the royal navy made ſuch a bill neceſſary, and its principle was recommended by the Commiſſioners of the Land Revenue.

Lords Portcheſter, Carliſle, and Rawdon, oppoſed the bill, as tending to create in the perſon of one gentleman (Mr Roſe, Ranger of the Foreſt) a ſtrong miniſterial influence and dominion in the county. They declared it was no more than a job to ſerve party purpoſes, and they were particularly ſevere on Mr Roſe being at the ſame time Secretary of the Treaſury, Clerk of that Houſe (where the buſineſs was entirely done by Mr Cowper, whilſt Mr Roſe received the profits) and Ranger of the New Foreſt. They conceived the appointment of ſecretaries of ſtate, or under ſecretaries, to rural poſts, improper and injurious, as they ought to have ſomething elſe to attend to; and Lord Carliſle could not help remarking, that ſince the appointment of the Noble Lord who now moved the bill, to the Rangerſhip of Hyde Park, that ſpot had been ſo much neglected, as to ſhock the taſte of the elegant company that reſorted to it.

The Lord Chancellor was decidedly againſt the bill, and oppoſed it with many ſtrong objections—among which he conſidered its annihilating the landed property from the Crown as not the leaſt. On this part of the ſubject he profeſſed himſelf to be of that opinion which had been formerly held, that the Crown ſhould always poſſeſs a landed intereſt in the country; and that if the eſtates attached to it could be ſo improved as to render it independent of the neceſſity of applying to parliament for ſupport, it would be more honourable and beneficial to both; and that ſuch was the conſtitutional principle of the country, he thought was ſufficiently evident in the determination of making forfeited lands fall to the Crown; and therefore he could not but conſider every ſuggeſtion to take away part of that property, as infringing upon, and depriving the Crown of its juſt right. So well was he convinced of the fatherly affection of our preſent ſovereign, that it was only to be repreſented to him that a conceſſion would be of benefit to his people, to induce him to accede to it with the greateſt facility; nay, he farther knew, that the duty and affection of his heirs, either apparent or in expectancy, were ſuch, that although he in fact only poſſeſſed a life-intereſt in thoſe lands, they would not intimate a ſuggeſtion contrary to his wiſh: but ſuch being the caſe, it became more neceſſary for that Houſe, who were his hereditary counſellors, to conſider well to what they would adviſe him. His Lordſhip then adverted to the principle of the bill, and the various regulations it meant to provide; all of which he condemned as improper and ill-conceived. Conſidering them legally, and in different points of view, he treated the whole as calculated to infringe upon the property of the ſovereign, without the ſmalleſt advantage to the public, and reprobated the indecency of bringing in a bill of ſuch importance at ſo late a period, profeſſedly in the laſt week of the ſeſſion; and concluded with hoping their Lordſhips would ſupport the Crown in that ancient, legal, and preſcriptive right to which it was conſtitutionally intitled, and which this bill went to annihilate.

Lords Stormont and Loughborough ſupported the amendments of the Chancellor; but upon a diviſion (after a reply from Lord Grenville) there appeared for the bill 53, againſt it 35.

On June 7. Lord Portcheſter inſiſted, that without the King's conſent being notified in form previous to any farther diſcuſſion on the ſubject, it was unparliamentary in their Lordſhips to proceed.

Lord Grenville ſaid, that the King's aſſent was already before the Houſe. It came in the form of a meſſage from his Majeſty, directing that very meaſure which was now under their Lordſhips conſideration.

The Lord Chancellor inſiſted that the aſſent of his Majeſty was requiſite to be given in due form; and ſuch reſpect had he for the prerogative, and for the intereſt of the Crown, that he muſt oppoſe any further progreſs until the royal aſſent was given in due form; and thus much he ſhould ſay, that if ever there was a time when the parliament and people of this country were called upon to exert themſelves in ſupport of the rights and dignities of their ſovereign, it was at the preſent moment, when the ravaging ſyſtem of democracy was attempting to overturn all due reſpect—all ſound policy—all obedience to the law and the conſtitution.

Lord Grenville obſerved, that this was the ſecond time the learned Lord had attempted to perſuade the Houſe that his oppoſition to the bill was founded on his own loyalty; and, of courſe, on an idea of diſloyalty in thoſe

thoſe who propoſed the meaſure. But he ſhould again repeat, that the conduct of miniſtry tended to ſupport the true dignity of the Crown by every mode that could inſure the real happineſs of the people. No man could have more gratitude, more veneration, more ſincere love for his ſovereign than he had.

The Duke of Montroſe begged their Lordſhips to advert to the rules of parliament, which were, that in a committee it was impoſſible the aſſent of the King could be given —there was a ſtanding order againſt ſuch groſs irregularity.

The Duke of Clarence declared himſelf an advocate for the intereſts of the Crown, as laid down by the learned Lord; and in anſwer to what fell from the Duke of Montroſe, ſaid, that he was on a committee the other day where his Majeſty's aſſent was neceſſary, and that aſſent was formally given in the committee. He declared that he ſhould ever ſupport the prerogative of the Crown, and he truſted that declaration would be credited.

Lord Stormont thought the beſt way would be to move, that the committee do adjourn during pleaſure, and that when the Houſe was reſumed the miniſter ſhould declare the aſſent of his Majeſty.

On June 8. Lord Grenville, by command of his Majeſty, notified the King's conſent that their Lordſhips ſhould act in the bill before them as they ſhould think fit.

Lord Portcheſter, June 11. preſented a petition from various perſons deeming themſelves liable to be affected by the bill, praying that it might not be paſſed into a law. His Lordſhip moved to poſtpone it, which Lord Grenville agreed to.

In a committee on Lord Rawdon's debtor and creditor bill, June 11. Lord Kenyon objected, that ſeveral of the proviſions were inadequate; and from the approaching termination of the ſeſſion, no proſpect could be entertained of rendering them perfect. If the bill were laid aſide for the preſent, he ſhould himſelf give every aſſiſtance towards preparing another, more ſuited to the end propoſed, which might be brought in early in the courſe of next ſeſſion.

The Lord Chancellor complimented the beneficent intentions of the Noble Lord with whom the bill originated, but felt himſelf obliged to oppoſe it, from a conviction that it was not, in its preſent ſtate, equal to the magnitude of the object at which it aimed. It did not provide ſufficient means for compelling the debtor to diſcover and ſurrender all the property he had in the world. The *ceſſio bonorum* was more amply ſecured by the bankrupt laws now exiſting; and excluſive of this, the bill, in his opinion, afforded latitude for the exerciſe of frauds.

Lord Rawdon begged their Lordſhips to recollect, that he had from the firſt diſtinctly ſtated, that nothing, in his opinion, ought to be more rigidly guarded againſt than the practice of frauds upon tradeſmen, by contriving to impoſe upon them with the appearance of ſtyle and ſplendour. He was not ſo wedded to his own opinion as to think that the proviſions of the bill were perfect, but he was aſſured that the wiſdom of their Lordſhips would eaſily render it ſo; and if no attempt ſhould be made, the grievance which he wiſhed to redreſs, and which every one muſt acknowledge to exiſt, muſt continue for ever. Perceiving, however, how the feelings of the Houſe ſtood, he ſhould not now preſs the bill, and ſhould only obſerve, that it was incumbent on thoſe who had cenſured its proviſions, to give that aſſiſtance which they were ſo well able to give in completing ſo humane and ſo neceſſary a work.

The queſtion was then put on the commitment of the bill, and negatived without a diviſion.

Lord Grenville, June 13. the Houſe in a committee, moved the ſecond reading of the Weſtminſter police-bill.

Lord Loughborough oppoſed the bill in a ſpeech of ſome length. In reviewing the preſent police of Weſtminſter, he acknowledged it was moſt defective, and he wiſhed the rotation offices ſuppreſſed; but he thought the preſent ſyſtem might be improved, without changing it ſo fundamentally. The grand object which was to be deſired, was to place the magiſtracy of Weſtminſter upon as reſpectable a footing as it is in other parts of the kingdom. His Lordſhip, in the courſe of his ſpeech, noticed the long period that had elapſed without the appointment of a Lord Lieutenant of the county, and was yet of opinion that very reſpectable gentlemen might be found to undertake, without trading fees, the taſk of magiſtracy.

Lord Sydney was againſt putting off the bill; the enormities which were daily committed in Weſtminſter, made it neceſſary that ſome deciſive meaſure ſhould be immediately adopted.

Lord Grenville was of the ſame opinion: the office which he had had the honour of holding formerly, of Secretary of State for the Home Department, made him neceſſarily acquainted with many enormities which are common in this town, and which he did not think it poſſible to prevent, without adopting the regulations of this bill.

The Lord Chancellor and Lord Kenyon approved of the bill.

The Duke of Leeds was of the ſame opinion, but wiſhed to ſee a plan of magiſtracy adopted in Weſtminſter ſimilar to that of London.

The Earl of Aylesford approved highly of the ſyſtem of police which the bill provided,

and ſpoke of the Birmingham riots as a ground for wiſhing that the ſame ſyſtem was generally extended, as he was perſuaded it would well anſwer the ends of government.

Lord King ſupported it; and after ſome further converſation it was read a ſecond time, and ordered to be reported. It received the royal aſſent on June 15. See p. 408.

A petition from Sir James Johnſtone to his Majeſty, claiming the barony of Annandale, was preſented to the Houſe by Lord Grenville, and being read, was referred to the committee of privileges.

On June 15. at a quarter after three o'clock, his Majeſty arrived at the Houſe of Peers, and being ſeated on the throne, with the uſual formalities, the Duke of Leeds bearing the Sword of State, and Lord Sydney the Cap of Maintenance, Sir Francis Molyneux was ſent to the Houſe of Commons, to command their immediate attendance upon his Majeſty.

The Commons being come accordingly, their Speaker addreſſed his Majeſty to the following purport:—

"That his faithful Commons, not content with having carried into effect a bill, the principle and tendency of which was highly intereſting to public credit, and to the proſperity of the kingdom, had alſo made proviſion for preventing the future permanent increaſe of the national debt, by having reſolved that on all future loans, means ſhould be found for their diſcharge; which operation it was the hope of the Commons no neceſſity would ever prevent, as by ſuch proviſion his Majeſty's loyal ſubjects would be guarded from thoſe difficulties in which they had been involved, and which could only have been ſupported by that public ſpirit and patriotic zeal which pervaded all ranks of his Majeſty's people.—Other objects had alſo occupied the attention of the Commons, who had the ſatisfaction of releaſing his Majeſty's ſubjects from ſeveral of the burdens under which they had laboured. The Commons had alſo taken meaſures to promote the commerce, the manufactures, and the revenue of the empire. He aſſured his Majeſty of the determination of his faithful Commons to maintain the happy conſtitution of the country, from which the people looked for an increaſe of their bleſſings, and for the ſecurity and continuance of thoſe of which they were actually poſſeſſed. The Commons alſo truſted that the giving to juries the right of deciding on all caſes of libels, would be highly advantageous, as it gave uniformity to the law, and ſecurity to the property, the lives, and the liberties of his Majeſty's ſubjects.—He declared the ſenſe of the Commons of the enjoyments ariſing from the preſent form of government, the preſervation of which they were convinced was determined to be perſevered in by a great and loyal people. He concluded by ſaying, he held in his hand the national debt future loan-bill, to which his Majeſty's faithful Commons prayed his Royal aſſent.

The clerk having taken the bill to the table, it received the royal aſſent, in the uſual forms, as did the Middleſex and Weſtminſter police bill, the Newfoundland judicature bill, the ſtamp-duty exemption-bill, the bill reſpecting juries in caſes of libel, the ſervants characters bill, the Scots Epiſcopal bill, and ſeveral others.

After which his Majeſty was pleaſed to deliver the following moſt gracious ſpeech to both Houſes of Parliament:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

I cannot cloſe the preſent ſeſſion of parliament without returning you my particular thanks for the attention and diligence with which you have applied yourſelves to the diſpatch of public buſineſs, and eſpecially to the important objects which I recommended to your conſideration.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

The readineſs with which you have granted the neceſſary ſupplies, and the freſh proof which you have given of your conſtant affection for my perſon and family, in enabling me to provide for the eſtabliſhment of my ſon the Duke of York, call for my warmeſt acknowledgements. I have alſo obſerved, with the utmoſt ſatisfaction, the meaſures which you have adopted for the diminution of the public burthens, while you have, at the ſame time, made additional proviſion for the reduction of the preſent national debt, and eſtabliſhed a permanent ſyſtem for preventing the dangerous accumulation of debt in future.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

I have ſeen with great concern the commencement of hoſtilities in different parts of Europe. In the preſent ſituation of affairs, it will be my principal care to maintain that harmony and good underſtanding which ſubſiſts between me and the ſeveral belligerent powers, and to preſerve to my people the uninterrupted bleſſings of peace. And the aſſurances which I receive from all quarters of a friendly diſpoſition towards this country, afford me the pleaſing hope of ſucceeding in theſe endeavours.

The recent expreſſions of your uniform and zealous attachment to the eſtabliſhed government and conſtitution, leave me no room to doubt, that you will, in your ſeveral counties, be active and vigilant to maintain thoſe ſentiments in the minds of my faithful people; and I have the happineſs of receiving continued and additional proofs of their juſt ſenſe of the numerous and increaſing advantages which they now enjoy under the protection and diſtinguiſhed favour of Providence."

The parliament was then prorogued.

Mr

Mr Haſtings's Trial.

BEFORE the court adjourned, on June 6. Mr Haſtings entreated their Lordſhips attention for a few minutes; and as the matter he had to ſtate appeared to him to be extremely important, he begged to addreſs them from his notes; which the Lords readily agreeing to, he ſpoke as follows:

"I have already upon former occaſions ventured to ſtate to your Lordſhips the hardſhips which I ſuſtained by the unexampled length of this trial, even in the more early periods of it. I mean not now to repeat them, nor will it be neceſſary to ſhew to your Lordſhips how much they muſt be all aggravated by their ſubſequent extenſion. I merely allude to them for the purpoſe, and for that only, of beſpeaking your pardon for the liberty I now take in praying your Lordſhips to allow me as much time as you can afford during this ſeſſion, to hear the remainder of my defence. I ſhould not ſo anxiouſly preſs this upon your Lordſhips, were I not aſſured that your Lordſhips have no longer any call for your attention to matters of greater importance, if any matter can exceed in its importance the courſe of a criminal trial protracted to ſuch a length of years as mine has been.

For my defence on the article now in evidence before your Lordſhips my counſel will deſire only to call two more witneſſes, ſelected from the ſurvivors of a much larger number, whom we forbear to call, from reſpect to your Lordſhips time, and a conſiderarion of the uncertainty of my life or theirs enduring to the end of a more complete refutation of the charge which the Commons have preferred againſt me. The examination in chief of theſe witneſſes (for I cannot limit the time of the croſs-examination, or anſwer for that which may be loſt by interruptions) will not take up the compaſs of two, or at moſt three hours.

Two more articles will then remain. On one only will it be neceſſary to call any parole evidence; and for that only three witneſſes; one, a gentleman of very infirm health, who was ſettled with his family in the ſouth of France, but came to England in the firſt year of this long trial, and has remained here till this time, in yearly expectation of giving his evidence at your Lordſhips bar. Among the gentlemen whom I hope to be allowed to produce in evidence to the articles now under examination, there is one, who having given his attendance through a conſiderable part of the firſt year, when it became evident that he could not be called till the next, informed me that his means of ſubſiſtence, though not his patience, were exhauſted; and requeſted me to diſpenſe with his evidence, that he might return to his ſervice in India. I without heſitation cheerfully conſented. —That gentleman accordingly went to India, ſerved with credit two campaigns under Lord Cornwallis, is again returned to England, and again in attendance to give his evidence in my defence. Your Lordſhips will not be ſurpriſed if I ſhould feel a more than common anxiety not to loſe a witneſs whom I have recovered in ſo ſingular a manner from ſo many obſtacles which threatened to deprive me of the benefit of his teſtimony, nor to loſe ſo impreſſive a memorial of the extraordinary character of this impeachment.

It is hard, with ſo near a proſpect of a cloſe, to ſee it vaniſh into darkneſs; and another year, or perhaps other years, if I ſhould live to ſee them, deſtined for the continuation of this trial.

Let me beſeech your Lordſhips to recollect, that more than five years are already paſt ſince I firſt appeared at your Lordſhips bar, and I am ſure, that if any one of the noble Lords who were then living, and ſaw me there, had been told (if human wiſdom, which is the reſult of experience, could have ſuggeſted ſuch a concluſion) that more than five years muſt paſs ere I could obtain a judgement, he would have pronounced it againſt the courſe of nature to expect it, and have reſented the ſuppoſition, as an unmerited reflection on the juſtice and dignity of this great kingdom.

In the firſt year, which was the year 1788, the Court which your Lordſhips now compoſe, ſat 35 days, generally aſſembling at twelve o'clock, ſometimes earlier, and ſitting until five, and occaſionally later. This year your Lordſhips have ſat, within a week of the ſame period of time, only 16 days, and have ſeldom been able to open the Court much earlier than two o'clock. I ſhould be as ungrateful as unreaſonable, if I could inſinuate that theſe delays were in any reſpect imputable to your Lordſhips; neither is it my wiſh to impute blame to any: it is the effect, and not the cauſe of which I complain.

Yet, my Lords, if I might be allowed to expoſtulate with thoſe, whoſe zeal animating them to exertions and to a perſeverance, of which even in that body there are few examples, brought me to

the ſituation in which I now ſtand; I might plead, and ſurely without offence, that the rights and intereſts of the people of this kingdom, and the honour of its Crown, which were the great inducements ſtated by the Commons of Great Britain for calling together its higheſt court of judicature to ſit in trial upon me, are at leaſt as much concerned in their uſing the ſame exertions to promote the courſe of that trial, and to bring it to an iſſue

My reſpect forbids me to ſay more on the ſubject, nor ſhould I have ſaid ſo much, but to make it evident to your Lordſhips, that whatever cauſes of delay have occurred, or may in future occur, in the courſe of this trial, if it can be ſuppoſed that I would willingly be inſtrumental to my own wrong, neither have been nor ſhall be in any wiſe imputable to me. In proof of this I may allude to, but need not ſpecify, the many conſtitutional, and even perſonal means, to which I have had recourſe, to accelerate the progreſs of the trial, and remove every obſtruction to it.

That I might not again urge a requeſt to your Lordſhips, which it might not be in your Lordſhips power to grant, I have profited by the error which I have been told I committed in the petition which I laſt year preſented to your Lordſhips, and have addreſſed an humble petition to his Majeſty, praying that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to permit your Lordſhips to continue to ſit till the cloſe of the trial.

I rely with a perfect confidence on his Majeſty's gracious diſpoſition to grant my prayer; and in that caſe, I do aſſure your Lordſhips that every poſſible means ſhall be uſed by me, and by the gentlemen whom you have given me for my counſel, to bring my defence to a ſpeedy concluſion.

If, which I reluctantly ſuppoſe, it ſhall be deemed unreaſonable, or, for cauſes which cannot fall within the ſcope of my limited comprehenſion, improper, I do moſt humbly and earneſtly entreat your Lordſhips, in that caſe, that you will afford me as many days as may be neceſſary to bring the preſent article to a cloſe, and to allow my counſel to ſum up the evidence, while it is yet recent in your Lordſhips recollection."

The evidence on the Benares charge being ſummed up, the court, on June 12. adjourned the further proceedings to the ſecond Tueſday in the next ſeſſion of parliament.

NEW BOOKS.

A Topographical Deſcription of the Weſtern Territory of North America; containing a ſuccinct Account of its Climate, Natural Hiſtory, Population, Agriculture, Manners, and Cuſtoms, &c. By G. Imlay. 8vo. 4s. Debrett.

THE preſent publication is of conſiderable importance to the philoſopher, the politician, and the moraliſt. It diſcloſes a variety of facts which aſtoniſh a mind unaccuſtomed to contemplate the laws of nature, of civil polity, and the ſublime ſyſtem of Chriſtian morality: it unfolds ſome principles which, from their ſpecioufneſs and novelty, are well worthy the conſideration of all claſſes of men.

To obſerve an extenſive, uninhabited, and very remote region, ſituated in the midſt of vaſt and almoſt impenetrable foreſts, riſe of the ſudden, as it were by inchantment, to the degree of population, cultivation, ſplendour, and political conſequence, in the manner detailed by our author, muſt excite the higheſt degree of wonder and ſurpriſe; nay, it borders ſo nearly on the marvellous, that we ſhould not credit it without the fulleſt evidence of the facts. But as it does appear from the teſtimony of all the late writers who have written on the ſubject, that the Weſtern Territory of the United States was generally without ſettlers at the concluſion of the late war, and that by an act of Congreſs of Feb. 4. 1791, it is declared, that on the 1ſt of June 1792 "The new State of Kentucky ſhall be received and admitted into the union as a new and entire member of the United States of America," a conviction neceſſarily reſults, that a ſtate has been populated, cultivated, and progreſſed ſo far as to have eſtabliſhed for itſelf a character among the nations of the earth in the ſhort ſpace of nine years.

There are alſo other circumſtances which induce us to give credit to the preſent work. It appears from the acts of Congreſs, that they have likewiſe eſtabliſhed a government over a lately ſettled diſtrict denominated "The Territory North Weſt of the Ohio:" that they have admitted, on the 4th of March 1791, another new ſtate under the name and ſtyle of "The State of Vermont;" and that from the late cenſus taken of the inhabitants it appears probable, that ten years more will furniſh three or four more additional links to what in that country

country is emphatically termed the Federal Chain.

The arrangement and ſtyle of this author, conſidering him as a ſoldier and land-ſurveyor, which appear to have been his particular avocations, are not contemptible, but on the contrary ſeem capable of making an impreſſion favourable to the literary talents of his countrymen.

We ſhall ſelect a few paſſages from the book, which we wiſh had been accompanied with a correct and particular map of the country he deſcribes.

"The calculated riſe of the American empire, which theſe letters contain, will not, I think, appear extravagant, when we recollect the rapid ſtrides which have advanced it to its preſent flouriſhing ſtate of wealth and population.

In the Life of Edward Drinker, which was publiſhed in Philadelphia, April 1783, are contained ſeveral remarkable particulars concerning the rapid progreſs of population, &c. in America*. When we recollect the wonderful changes which have taken place during the life of one man, in Pennſylvania, under all the diſadvantages with which the population of that country was attended, as well as the reſt of America, poſterity will not deem it extraordinary, ſhould they find the country ſettled quite acroſs to the Pacific Ocean, in leſs than another century."

It naturally ſtruck me, that there was ſomething in climate that debaſed or elevated the human ſoul. That chill penury which a ſterile country and damp cold climate produces, in accumulating the wants of men, had increaſed their dependence, which at once ſaps the firſt principles of man. I conceived that in the infancy of the world men in temperate climates had retained their freedom longeſt. Thus in England you have enjoyed a conſiderable ſhare of liberty, while almoſt all Europe have ſuffered under the fetters of an odious deſpotiſm. The perfection of arts will meliorate the condition of man in every part of the world; but the melioration of government and education muſt take place, before he will be able to reſume his priſtine dignity.

From Limeſtone to Licking Creek the country is immenſely rich, and covered with cane, rye graſs, and the native clover. The cane is a reed which grows to the height frequently of fifteen or ſixteen feet, but more generally about ten or twelve feet, and is in thickneſs from the ſize of a gooſe quill to that of two inches diameter; ſometimes, yet ſeldom, it is larger. When it is ſlender, it never grows higher than from four to ſeven feet; it ſhoots up in one ſummer, but produces no leaves until the following year. It is an ever-green, and is, perhaps, the moſt nouriſhing food for cattle upon earth. No other milk or butter has ſuch flavour and richneſs as that which is produced from cows which feed upon cane. Horſes which feed upon it work nearly as well as if they were fed upon corn, provided care is taken to give them, once in three or four days, a handful of ſalt, otherwiſe this food is liable to heat and bind their bowels. The rye-graſs, when it arrives to maturity, is from two feet and a half high to three and a half, and the head and beard reſembles the real rye, and ſometimes produces a ſmall grain, long and ſlender, not unlike rye. Whether cultivation would bring it to the ſame perfection, I can form no idea; it is, however, certain, that it is a very good and valuable graſs. The clover is in no reſpect different from the clover in Europe, but as it is more coarſe and luxuriant. There is a variety of other kinds of graſs, which are found in different places; but I have only mentioned the two former, they being eſteemed the moſt valuable."

Here is found all the variety of ſoil and climate neceſſary to the culture of every kind of grain, fibrous plants, cotton, fruits, vegetables, and all ſorts of proviſions. The upper ſettlements on the Ohio produce chiefly wheat, oats, barley, rye, Indian corn or maize, hemp, and flax. The fruits are, apples, pears, cherries, peaches, plumbs, ſtrawberries, raſpberries, currants, gooſeberries, and grapes. Of culinary plants and vegetables there are, turnips, potatoes, carrots, parſnips, cymbiline or ſquaſh, cucumbers, peaſe, beans, aſparagus, cabbages, broccoli, celery, and ſallads; beſides which there are melons and herbs of every ſort. The proviſion conſiſts of beef, pork, mutton, veal, and a variety of poultry, ſuch as ducks, Muſcovy ducks, turkies, geeſe, dunghill fowls, and pigeons. The ſuperfluous proviſions are ſold to the emigrants, who are continually

* See this Article in the Appendix to our Magazine for 1791, p. 646.

nually paſſing through thoſe ſettlements in their route to the different diſtricts of country, and which I have enumerated. Some conſiderable quantity of ſpirits diſtilled from rye, and likewiſe cyder, are ſent down the river to a market, in thoſe infant ſettlements where the inhabitants have not had time to bring orchards to any perfection, or have not a ſuperfluity of grain to diſtil into ſpirits. The beef, pork, and flour, are diſpoſed of in the ſame way. The flax and hemp are packed on horſes, and ſent acroſs the mountain to the inland towns of Pennſylvania and Maryland: and (as I hinted in a former letter) in a few years, when graſing forms the principal object of thoſe ſettlers, they will always find a market for their cattle at Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Alexandria.

Theſe ſettlements might produce a conſiderable quantity of ſugar, but hitherto what they have made has ſerved for little more than home conſumption, as every part of the back country from lat. 42° to 36° produces ſuch an abundance of the ſugar maple-tree as would be equal to furniſh ſugar for the inhabitants of the whole earth; and to ſend it to any of the market towns on the Atlantic, is too far to be profitable, until the canals of the Potowmac ſhall have been finiſhed That country produces alſo all the pot-herbs which are common in Europe: ſeveral kinds of nuts grow in the foreſts, ſuch as cheſnuts, hickory, and black walnuts. The mountains, hills, and uninhabited part, abound in deer, wild turkies, and a ſpecies of grouſe which are called by the Americans promiſcuouſly partridge or pheaſant. There is an abundance of wild fowl, as is indeed the caſe in every part of the weſtern country: to enumerate theſe could prove neither amuſement nor inſtruction.

Linen and woollen cloths, leather, and hats, for home conſumption, are manufactured with conſiderable ſucceſs. The two firſt articles are only made in families for their own uſe; but the latter are made by men of profeſſion in that buſineſs, and are of a quality that would not diſgrace the mechanics of Europe. Blackſmith's work of all ſorts, even to making fire-arms, is done there; as is alſo cabinet work, wheel-wright, mill-wright, houſe-carpentry, joinery, ſhoemaking, &c. &c.; in ſhort, all the trades immediately neceſſary to the promotion of the comforts of new ſettlements are to be found here."

"We have various other minerals, ſuch as iron (which is the moſt uſeful), copper, lead, ſulphur, nitre, &c. &c. Iron ore is found in great plenty upon the northern branches of Licking Creek, and likewiſe upon the waters of Green River. A lead mine has been worked many years with conſiderable profit, which lies in the county of Montgomery, upon the waters of the Great Kanhaway There is another between the Cumberland and Tenaſee rivers, which is ſaid to be very valuable, and its ore is more pure than any other which has been diſcovered in America. But the lead mine on the Miſſiſſippi muſt prove inexhauſtible. It extends from the mouth of Rock River more than 100 miles upwards. Beſides theſe there are ſeveral others, ſome of which lie on the Spaniſh ſide of the Miſſiſſippi, and have been uſed for years paſt. Copper mines have been diſcovered in ſeveral places, but the mine on the Wabaſh is, perhaps, the richeſt vein of native copper in the bowels of the whole earth, and no doubt will render all the others of little or no value. Sulphur is found in ſeveral places in abundance, and nitre is made from earth which is collected from caves and other places to which the wet has not penetrated. The making this ſalt, in this country, is ſo common, that many of the ſettlers manufacture their own gunpowder. This earth is diſcovered in greater plenty on the waters of Green River than it is in any other part of Kentucky; but perhaps ſtill farther ſouthward it will be found in greater plenty. However, it is ſo common in every part of the country, that it might be made a conſiderable article for exportation. I have heard of black-lead mines upon the head waters of the Kentucky, but I have not been able to procure any certain information reſpecting them. But I ſhould conceive that there can be little doubt that, when the country, and particularly the mountainous parts of it, are well explored, all the uſeful minerals will be found in abundance."

"A log-houſe is very ſoon erected, and in conſequence of the friendly diſpoſition which exiſts among thoſe hoſpitable people, every neighbour flew to the aſſiſtance of each other upon occaſions of emergency. Sometimes they were built of round logs entirely, covered with rived aſh ſhingles, and the interſtices ſtopped with clay, or lime and ſand, to keep out the weather. The next object was to open the land for cultivation. There is very

very little under-wood in any part of this country, ſo that by cutting up the cane, and girdling the trees, you are ſure of a crop of corn. The fertility of the ſoil amply repays the labourer for his toil; for if the large trees are not very numerous, and a large proportion of them the ſugar maple, it is very likely from this imperfect cultivation, that the ground will yield from 50 to 60 buſhels of corn to the acre. The ſecond crop will be more ample; and as the ſhade is removed by cutting the timber away, great part of our land will produce from 70 to 100 buſhels of corn from an acre. This extraordinary fertility enables the farmer who has but a ſmall capital to increaſe his wealth in a moſt rapid manner, (I mean by wealth the comforts of life). His cattle and hogs will find ſufficient food in the woods, not only for them to ſubſiſt upon, but to fatten them. His horſes want no provender the greateſt part of the year, except cane and wild clover; but he may afford to feed them with corn the ſecond year. His garden, with little attention, produces him all the culinary roots and vegetables neceſſary for his table; and the prolific increaſe of his hogs and poultry will furniſh him the ſecond year, without fearing to injure his ſtock, with plenty of animal food; and in three or four years his ſtock of cattle and ſheep will prove ſufficient to ſupply him with both beef and mutton; and he may continue his plan at the ſame time of increaſing his ſtock of thoſe uſeful animals. By the fourth year, provided he is induſtrious, he may have his plantation in ſufficient good order to build a better houſe, which he can do either of ſtone, brick, or a framed wooden building, the principal articles of which will coſt him little more than the labour of himſelf and domeſtics; and he may readily barter or ſell ſome part of the ſuperfluous productions of his farm, which it will by this time afford, and procure ſuch things as he may ſtand in need of for the completion of his building. Apples, peaches, pears, &c. &c. he ought to plant when he finds a ſoil or eligible ſituation to place them in, as that will not hinder, or in any degree divert him from the object of his aggrandizement. I have taken no notice of the game he might kill, as it is more a ſacrifice of time to an induſtrious man than any real advantage.

Such has been the progreſs of the ſettlement of this country, from dirty ſtations or forts, and ſmoky huts, that it has expanded into fertile fields, bluſhing orchards, pleaſant gardens, luxuriant ſugar-groves, neat and commodious houſes, riſing villages, and trading towns. Ten years have produced a difference in the population and comforts of this country, which to be pourtrayed in juſt colours would appear marvellous. To have implicit faith or belief that ſuch things have happened, it is firſt neceſſary to be (as I have been) a ſpectator of ſuch events." *Europ. Mag.*

LONDON.

Religion.

The origin of Arianiſm diſcloſed. By John Whitaker, B. D. Rector of Ruan Lanyhorne, Cornwall. 8vo. 10s. 6d. boards. *Stockdale.*

Sermons, chiefly intended to promote faith, hope, and charity. By Viceſimus Knox, D. D. 8vo. 6s. boards. *Dilly.*

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the

the principles of ſubordination, and eſtabliſhed nothing in their room. On the contrary, he ſays he has ſhewn, that if a frugal government, ſomething like the American, were eſtabliſhed in this country, in the room of that which now prevails, Engliſhmen would be great gainers by the change. The expence of government in America, he ſays, is only 66,275 l. 11 s. *per annum:* while we in England pay annually ſeventeen millions of taxes; of which enormous ſum eight millions go to defray the current expences of the year, and the other nine to pay the intereſt of that load of debt contracted by uncontrouled adminiſtrations. In America, he adds, where the whole expences of government do not amount to ſo much as the penſion-liſt alone in England, the people do not need to be told by a proclamation that they are happy.—The ſecond letter is addreſſed to Lord Onſlow, as chairman of the meeting held at Epſom for the purpoſe of returning thanks to the King for his proclamation. The author thinks it very wrong that any man ſhould thank his Majeſty for endeavouring to ſuppreſs a publication, unleſs he know the nature and contents of that publication. He therefore begs leave to preſent his Lordſhip with an hundred copies of the ſecond part of Rights of Man; and alſo with a thouſand copies of the foregoing letter to Mr Dundas, giving ſome account of the object and deſign of the Rights of Man. He alſo ſays that ſuch meetings are calculated to influence the minds of the jury, who will have to decide on the proſecution commenced againſt the Rights of Man. The remaining letter is an expoſtulation with Lord Onſlow for improper behaviour as chairman, in not ſuffering Mr Paine's former letter to be read. This, he contends, was indecent conduct in one who, on account of his ſinecure place of one thouſand, and his penſion of three thouſand, *per annum*, made up of taxes paid by eight hundred families, may be fairly conſidered as the *principal pauper* quartered on the county in which he lives. M.

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ODE to MORPHEUS.

TELL me, thou God of ſlumbers! why
Thus from my pillow doſt thou fly?
And wherefore, ſtranger to thy balmy pow'r,
Whilſt death-like ſilence reigns around,
And wraps the world in peace profound,
Muſt I alone count ev'ry paſſing hour?
And, whilſt each happier mind is huſh'd in ſleep,
Muſt I alone a painful vigil keep,
And to the midnight ſhades my lonely ſorrows pour?

Once more be thou the friend of woe,
And teach my weary eyes to know
The welcome preſſure of thy healing hand;
So ſhall the gnawing tooth of care
Its rude attacks a while forbear,
Still'd by the touch of thy benumbing wand;
And ev'ry keen corroder of my breaſt,
Vanquiſh'd, ſhall yield me to the arms of reſt;
Reſt, which or comes or flies only at thy command!

Yet if, when ſleep the body chains
In ſweet oblivion of its pains,
Thou bid'ſt imagination active wake;
O, Morpheus! baniſh from my bed
Each form of grief, each form of dread,
And all that can the ſoul with horror ſhake:
Let not the ghaſtly fiends admiſſion find,
Which conſcience bids to haunt the guilty mind:
O, let not forms like theſe my peaceful ſlumbers break!

But bring before my raptur'd ſight
Each pleaſing image of delight,
Of love, of friendſhip, and of ſocial joy;
And, chiefly, on thy magic wing,
The ever-blooming virgin bring,
Whoſe beauties all my waking thoughts employ;
Glowing with roſy health, and ev'ry charm
That knows to fill my breaſt with ſoft alarm,
O, bring the ſweet Eliza to my fancy's eye!

Not ſuch as oft my jealous fear
Doth bid the lovely maid appear,
Deaf to my vows, by my complaint unmov'd,
Whilſt to my happier rival's pray'rs
She yields the cure of all his cares,
And gives the bliſs ſupreme to be belov'd.
O ſleep-diſpenſing pow'r! ſuch thoughts reſtrain,
Nor, ev'n in dreams, inflict the bitter pain
To know my heart is ſcorn'd, my rival is approv'd.

Ah, no! let fancy's hand ſupply
The bluſhing cheek, the melting eye,
The heaving breaſt which glows with genial fire;
Then let me claſp her in my arms,
And, rifling all her ſweeteſt charms,
Loſe ev'ry grief in gratify'd deſire.
Ye, Morpheus, thus thou'lt chear the gloomy night,
For thy embrace I'll fly day's gariſh light,
Nor ever wiſh to wake whilſt dreams like theſe inſpire.

E.

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TO THE SHIP.

O Thou, ſo nicely painted, and ſo trim,
Succeſs attend our Court's delightful whim;
And all thy gaudy gentlemen on board:
With coaches juſt like gingerbread, ſo fine,
Amid the Aſiatic world to ſhine,
And greet of China the Imperial Lord.

Methinks I view thee tow'ring at Canton:
I hear each wide-mouth'd ſalutation gun;
I ſee thy ſtreamers wanton in the gale;
I ſee the ſallow natives crowd the ſhore,
I ſee them tremble at thy royal roar;
I ſee the very Mandarines turn pale.

Pagodas of Nang-yang, and Chou-chin-chou,
So lofty, to our trav'lling Britons bow;
Bow, mountains ſky-enwrapp'd of Chin-chung-chan;
Floods of Ming-ho, your thund'ring voices raiſe,
Cuckoos of Ming-ſou-you, exalt their praiſe,
With geeſe of Sou-chen-che, and Tang-ting-tan.

O monkeys of Tou-ſou, pray line the road,
Hang by your tails, and all the branches load;
Then grin applauſe upon the gaudy throng,
And drop them honours as they paſs along.

Frogs of Nou-ſi, O croak from pools of green:
Winnow, ye butterflies, around the ſcene;
Sing, O be joyful, ev'ry village pig;
Goats, ſheep, and oxen, through your paſtures prance;
Ye buffaloes and dromedaries, dance;
And elephants, pray join th' unwieldy jig.

I mark, I mark, along the duſty road,
The glitt'ring coaches with their happy load,
All proudly rolling to Pe-kin's fair town;
And lo, arriv'd, I ſee the Emp'ror ſtare,
Deep marv'lling at a ſight ſo very rare;
And now, ye Gods! I ſee the Emp'ror *frown*.

And now I hear the lofty Emp'ror ſay,
"Good folks, what is it that you want, I pray?"
And now I hear aloud Macartney cry,
"Emp'ror, — my court, inform'd that you were rich,
Sublimely feeling a ſtrong money-itch,
Acroſs the eaſtern ocean bade me fly;

With tin, and blankets, O great King! to barter,
And gimcracks rare for China-man and Tartar.
But preſents, preſents, are the things we mean:
Some pretty diamonds to *our gracious* Queen,
Big as one's fiſt or ſo, or ſomewhat bigger,
Would cut upon her petticoat a figure—
A petticoat of whom each poet ſings,
That beams on birth-days for the beſt of kings.

Yes,

Yes, preſents are the things we chiefly wiſh—
These give not half the toil we find in trade."
On which th' aſtoniſh'd Emp'ror cries, "Odsfiſh!
Preſents!—preſent the rogues the Baſtinade."

Sterne reſolution's eye, that flaſh'd with fate,
At danger cow'ring, wears a wither'd look;
Palſy'd his ſinewy arm where vengeance ſat,
Whoſe graſp the ruggid oak of ages ſhook—
His blood, ſo hot, grown ſuddenly ſo chill;
Sunk from a torrent to the creeping rill.

In ſhort, behold with dread Macartney ſtare;
Behold him ſeiz'd, his ſeat of honour bare;
The bamboo ſounds—alas! no voice of Fame:
Stripp'd, ſchoolboy-like, and now I ſee his train,
I ſee their lily bottoms writhe with pain,
And, like his Lordſhip's, bluſh with blood and ſhame.

Ah! what avails the coat of ſcarlet dye,
And collar blue around their pretty necks?
Ah! what the *epaulettes*, that roaſt the eye,
And loyal buttons blazing with *George Rex?*
Heavens! if Kien Long reſolves upon their ſtripping,
These are no taliſmans to ward a whipping.

Now with a mock ſolemnity of face,
I ſee the mighty Emp'ror gravely place
Fools-caps on all the poor degraded men—
And now I hear the ſolemn Emp'ror ſay,
"'Tis thus we Kings of China *folly* pay;
Now, children, ye may all go home agen."

O beauteous veſſel, ſhould this prove the caſe,
How in old England wilt thou ſhow thy face?
I fear thy viſage will be wond'rous long.
Know, it may happen—miniſters and kings,
Like common folk, are fallible—poor things!
Too often ſanguine, and as often wrong.

Yet, if ſucceſsful, thou wilt be ador'd—
Lo, like a Cheſhire cat our court will grin!
How glad to find as many gems on board,
As will not leave thee room to ſtick a pin!

Three SONNETS. *By* ROBERT ALVES, A.M.

SONNET I.

I.

WHat grievous ills our daily patience prove!
A prince's frown grieves him that longs for power;
Dry ſummers grieve the ſwain that prays a ſhower;
But moſt grieves me, the frown of her I love!

II.

As early larks mount high to hail the dawn;
As waiting levees crowd the great man's gate;
So all my longing thoughts impatient wait,
Till Delia's preſence bleſs the flow'ry lawn!

III.

When ſhe appears, my eyes with rapture glow;
My heart beats high with tranſports all refin'd;
Methinks ſome viſion of celeſtial kind,
Hath come to make a heaven on earth below!

IV.

She ſpeaks:—the nymphs a modeſt ſilence keep!
She ſings—the warbling groves are huſh'd [and ſtill!
No more is heard the thruſh or woodlark's trill,
And a dead calm o'erſpreads the liſtening deep!

V.

No other ſhepherdeſs like her can charm!
More heavenly-good, or more excelling-fair!
Her ſmiles alone can ſoften all my care!
And my ſad breaſt with endleſs rapture warm!

SONNET II.

As angry ſtorms ſtill vex the murmuring deep,
As weeping dews ſtill fall from evening-ſkies, [weep.
So ne'er ſhall ceaſe my heart with woe to
Or briny tears to fill my mournful eyes!
Then why ſhould I ſo fondly-fooliſh prize
Or aught in Love's or Fortune's fickle train!
Since theſe are changeful as the rolling main,
More brittle than the reed that breaks in twain,
More vain than autumn's leaf that quivering flies
The ſport of winds!—ſo vain are all my joys?
Poor wretch, thus doom'd to Sorrow's endleſs tear!
Full ſad the woes that muſt for ever flow,
Till life's fair light itſelf I laſt forego,
And all my joys and woes lie buried in the bier!

SONNET III.

I dream'd that Love had bleſs'd my humble bower! [kind:
I dream'd that Fortune had at laſt been
Alas! 'twas but a dream:—my golden ſtore,
And lovely miſtreſs dear, I no where find!
I wake with anguiſh, grieve my penſive mind,
To ſee my golden dreams with darkneſs fly;
Nor bear the look of day now beaming high!
—Me woeful wight! what now ſhall ſoothe my heart, [bread?
Thus left with empty pouch and ſcanty
While all my airy dreams, far off, depart,
And want and penury hang o'er my head?
Why, lo!—I weep all day, and wait the night;
Then wrap me in my pallet, dreaming ſtill
Of lovely miſtreſs kind, while guineas fill
My purſe; thus then I'm happy till returning light!

Edinburgh, September 1792.

HIS,

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

SWEDEN.

The Duke Regent has publiſhed an edict with regard to the liberty of the preſs, of which the following is the ſubſtance.

We freely grant to all our beloved ſubjects our full permiſſion to think, ſay, and write whatever they may eſteem juſt and true, under the following fair conditions—Nothing ſhall be written againſt our Evangelical confeſſion of faith; nothing blaſphemous againſt the ſupreme Creator and Redeemer, whoſe pure worſhip can alone inſure our preſent and eternal happineſs; no attack ſhall be made againſt the conſtitution of the country or good morals; nothing be publiſhed injurious to foreign courts and powers, nor ſhall any falſe libel ſully the preſs, which ought at all times to be devoted ſolely to the cauſe of truth and virtue.

Any infringement of theſe prohibitions ſhall be puniſhed by all the rigour of the law, and on theſe terms, every Swede is free to exerciſe the talents with which Heaven has bleſſed him, provided likewiſe that he ſigns his name to his work; this proviſion alſo ſhall be regarded as moſt ſacred, perſuaded, as we are, that no worthy man would wiſh to write or print what has not in view the general good, and which would not be ſpoken of to his honour—No farther reſtrictions we impoſe, and all former ones are henceforward done away.

GERMANY.

Berlin, May 22. The promotions which have been made in the cavalry and infantry are as follow: Major-General de Favrat has been raiſed to the rank of a Lieutenant-General; Colonels Count de Luſi, Counts d'Olna, de Hehiwed, de Hauſen, de Bockelberg, de Lattorf, de Kothen, de Grevenitz, de Prittevitz, and de Katt, have been created Major-Generals! 22 Lieutenant-Colonels have been made Colonels, and 29 Majors Lieutenant-Colonels.

The following ordonnance of the Emperor, dated Sept. 2. has been diſtributed throughout the Auſtrian dominions.

1. All ambaſſadors and magiſtrates are forbidden to give paſſports to any Frenchman who may be deſirous of entering the Auſtrian dominions.

2. The ſubjects of the Emperor are forbidden to trade with the French, or to remit to them any ſpecie.

3. All the paſſages by which they may carry on a correſpondence with France, are ordered to be ſhut.

4. All French travellers are hereafter to be conſidered as ſpies, and are to be treated as ſuch.

FRANCE.

In the National Aſſembly, Aug. 9. Mr Condorcet, in the name of the extraordinary commiſſion, ſtated various conſiderations connected with the grand queſtion of the King's forfeiture. "You have (ſaid he) referred to the extraordinary commiſſion a petition, preſented in the name of the commonalty of Paris, reſpecting the forfeiture of the King; and, in ſo doing, you have intruſted to it the examination of one of thoſe difficult and dangerous queſtions, the determination of which may have a great influence over the fate of the preſent generation, as well as over that of poſterity. Your commiſſion, therefore, would not have thought that they diſcharged their duty, had they not turned their attention to every thing that ought to precede this meaſure. The conſtitution in no article ſpeaks of the forfeiture of the King, though it mentions ſeveral caſes where he may be thought to have abdicated; but the accuſation here is the violation of an oath, and the keeping up a correſpondence with our enemies, of which you muſt have proofs, and then you will be enabled to paſs judgement. Various events may prevent miniſters from continuing to diſcharge their functions, and it becomes neceſſary, in caſe ſuch circumſtances ſhould happen, to deviſe ſome means of preſerving the confidence of the people. If you think the public ſafety in danger, ought you not to remind the people of their rights and intereſts? Are you not of opinion that the nation ought to breathe forth its wiſhes? Or ought you not rather to confine yourſelves to giving the people inſtruction? If a national judgement is called for, and if it is neceſſary to wait for it, would you leave to the executive power the exerciſe of its functions? Does not the imperious law of public ſafety impoſe on you at preſent the neceſſity of purſuing proper meaſures? Can theſe meaſures be ſufficient? At any rate your deciſion, whatever ſide of the queſtion you adopt, will inflame the paſſions of the multitude, and the public tranquillity will of courſe be endangered. You ought, therefore, to neglect nothing that may tend to preſerve peace and harmony. You are fully ſenſible of the importance of the queſtion. Beſides other meaſures, it will be neceſſary to organize an executive power, which may not be capable of doing any hurt, and which may at the ſame time preſerve the independence of the National Aſſembly. Whatever plan you may adopt, you will be accuſed of having violated the conſtitution. You are forced to ſteer between

tween the boundaries of your own powers and the violation of rights. You ought to confine yourſelves within the limits of the law. Your committee will not preſent a complete plan of the meaſures to be purſued in ſuch circumſtances. We are fully ſenſible how preſſing the dangers of the country are; but too much precipitation might ruin it, and meaſures badly combined might not be ſufficient. You ought to run every riſk to ſave your country, but remove from danger every thing you can. May this diſcuſſion tend to enlighten the people, whom evil-minded perſons endeavour to miſlead. Your committee will take advantage of the lights which may reſult from it; they will at preſent recommend to you only one meaſure, which is, to publiſh an inſtruction to the people on the mode of exerciſing the right of ſovereignty, in order to put them on their guard againſt the errors into which they may be precipitated.

M. Petion now appeared at the bar. He ſaid, the public peace hitherto had been preſerved; but a rumour having been ſpread that a plot was formed for carrying off the King, the people, as if actuated by one ſpirit, had all bent their way towards the Thuilleries, to prevent his being carried away; and for that purpoſe, a certain number of citizens, from each battalion of the national guard, were ordered to do duty at the palace. Two bodies were ſtationed, one at the Carouzel, and the other at the Place de Louis XV. He believed, therefore, that the perſon of the King was in ſafety. M. Petion concluded, by recommending to the Aſſembly to purſue lenient and perſuaſive meaſures with the enraged populace, as the moſt likely means to prevent exceſſes, the people being armed and ready to reſiſt any coerceive meaſures that might be adopted againſt them.

The Aſſembly, conſidering the preſent dangerous ſituation of the capital, decreed, that, till order be reſtored, there ſhould be a permanent ſitting.

M. Iſnard then read an addreſs to the French by M. Condorcet, of which the following is the ſubſtance:

"It is the duty of every Frenchman to fight in defence of liberty and the laws.—When the people ſee deſpots preparing to attack them, it is not ſurpriſing that they ſhould truſt to themſelves for ſafety, and place their laſt reſource in their own ſovereignty; but they ought to beware of ſuffering themſelves to be hurried into errors which might be fatal to the empire.

The French people have delegated the legiſlative power—they cannot, conſequently, exerciſe that right, without revoking a power which they have entruſted with others; but as they have not delegated the right of changing the laws, the exerciſe of this power is entirely in their hands, ſince the ſovereignty belongs only to the whole people. This queſtion cannot be determined without their participation. When the univerſality of a nation have voted a law by an aſſembly legally eſtabliſhed, the will of the members is an expreſſion of that of the nation, and the voluntary abſence of the other citizens is a proof that they have before conſented to ſupport the will of the majority."

Midnight. The alarm-bell ſounded in every quarter; the *general* was beat, and the citizens hurried to arms.

Soon after, the Aſſembly were informed that M. Petion, who had gone to the palace for the purpoſe of preſerving tranquillity, was detained there as an hoſtage for the King's ſafety

The Aſſembly paſſed a decree for his liberation,—he ſoon after appeared at the bar, and reported the different meaſures which he had adopted for the public ſafety. He was applauded, and deſired to return to his duty.

Soon after this, the hall of the Aſſembly was ſurrounded by an immenſe croud of people, ſome of whom called out, "That the court had become the focus of a counter-revolution; and that the palace itſelf was another Coblentz. If the people had at laſt reſolved to puniſh their enemies, it was not till they had been forced to it. If they were determined to take into their own hands the vengeance of the law, it was becauſe the law was ſlow in puniſhing thoſe traitors who were conſtantly attempting to overthrow the conſtitution. That every law ought to be ſuſpended, and give place to that ſupreme law—the ſafety of the people."

Friday Morning, Aug. 10. As day-light approached, the miniſter of juſtice entered the hall, imploring for the King that protection from the Aſſembly, which, from the outrageous conduct of the mob aſſembled in the Thuilleries, he had but little reaſon to expect from the affections of the people.

While they were deliberating upon the moſt proper meaſures to be adopted in this awful and alarming criſis, ſome municipal officers announced, that a new proviſionary adminiſtration had been formed at the commons hall; that the people, aſſembled in their different ſections, had named commiſſioners, who, in virtue of their powers, had denominated themſelves, a general council of the community; and that the municipality had been ſuſpended during the continuance of this temporary authority; Meſſrs Petion, Manuel, and Danton being the only members allowed to remain in the exerciſe of their functions. They added, that M. Petion was ſurrounded by a numerous body of people, who had conducted him to his houſe, in order to protect his perſon and property; and that the proviſionary adminiſtration had placed M. Santerre at the head of the public force, forbidding him to obey the ſtaff-officers, or any other authority but theirs.

The

The Aſſembly reſumed the diſcuſſion of the main queſtion; but were again interrupted by the news of atrocities committing in different quarters of the city.

A pretended patrole had been arreſted moving towards the caſtle, and alſo ſome courtiers, ſome of the King's guards, and an Abbe; an alarm was ſpread, and numbers of armed citizens of the battal on of Marſeilles, and of federates from the different departments, began to fill the avenues to the palace and the National Aſſembly, demanding vengeance on thoſe traitors whom they had ſeized.

A ſcene of terrible confuſion enſued: the unfortunate victims underwent a ſort of mock trial, were convicted, and execution immediately followed. They were put to death in different forms, and their heads carried about the ſtreets on poles.

About nine in the morning almoſt every perſon who could procure arms hurried towards the Thuilleries, calling out for the dethronement of the King; adding, that he was a traitor, and had forfeited the confidence of the nation.

The King, alarmed at the furious diſpoſitions manifeſted by the people, left the Thuilleries; and, attended by the Swiſs regiment of guards, proceeded to the National Aſſembly, accompanied by the Queen, his ſiſter, and the royal children. Having advanced to the end of the hall, he placed himſelf by the preſident, and addreſſed the Aſſembly thus:

"I am come here in order to avoid the commiſſion of a great crime; for I know that I am in perfect ſafety in the midſt of you, Gentlemen."

On the entrance of the King, it was obſerved, on all ſides, that the Aſſembly could not deliberate in preſence of the executive power, on account of an expreſs prohibition by an article of the conſtitution.

His Majeſty therefore retired to his family at the bar, but not before he had ſolemnly declared, "that he had given expreſs orders to the Swiſs Guards not to fire upon the people."

In a few minutes afterwards, he was uſhered into a *loge* provided for an *amanuenſis* of one of the journals, until the commiſſaries of the hall could prepare a more ſuitable apartment for him and his family.

In the mean time detachments from the national guards, citizens armed with pikes, and a number of the Marſeillois and Federates, ranged themſelves in the Place de Carouzel, and proceeded to attack the palace, which was guarded by a body of Swiſs.

The Swiſs having been inſulted and hard preſſed upon by thoſe who came againſt them, were at laſt obliged to fire in their own defence, and at firſt the mob were put to flight; but being reinforced by the Marſeillois and Federates from Breſt, as well as by a great number of Pariſians, they rallied again, and commenced a heavy fire againſt their opponents.

The gates being at laſt voluntarily opened by the Swiſs, or violently forced by the mob, an obſtinate combat enſued; the Swiſs defending themſelves with ſignal bravery, and the populace continuing their attack with the moſt ſanguinary fury! At laſt, horrid to relate! the Swiſs were obliged to yield to ſuperior force, and, almoſt to a man, were inhumanly butchered! They, however, ſold their lives dear, and did not yield till they had killed ſeveral hundreds of their opponents!

During the conflict, the people, who had ſeveral cannons with them, fired them at the palace, as if determined to raze it to the foundation.

After the mob had got poſſeſſion of the palace, an immenſe crowd burſt into the different apartments; ſome of whom carried to the Aſſembly the Queen's jewels, valuable effects, money, and important papers. The furniture was taken to the ſections, after an inventory of it had been made, and the papers were ſent to the committee of ſafety.

The Aſſembly, after taking every poſſible precaution for the ſafety of the royal family, began to deliberate amidſt the noiſe of cannon. A deputy having hinted the poſſibility of danger, the preſident put on his hat, and told all the members that they were now at their poſt, and ought to behave in a manner becoming the repreſentatives of *regenerated* France. This obſervation was received amidſt loud plandits.

In a few minutes afterwards ſeveral random muſket ſhot (fired, as it afterwards appeared, by accident) broke their windows, and ſtruck againſt the walls.

On this they unanimouſly exclaimed—

Vive la Liberté! Vive l'Egalité!

And extending their right hands towards heaven, ſwore, with one voice, that they were ready to die in the ſervice of their country!

The *Appeal Nominal* was now called for, in order to aſcertain the names of thoſe who had not abandoned their functions in the moment of danger.

As the name of each member was called over, he roſe, and took the following oath:

"In the name of the nation, I ſwear to maintain Liberty and Equality, or to die at my poſt."

Several decrees were now paſſed, inviting the people to confidence; and ten commiſſioners were nominated to repair among them, in order to calm their minds, and reſtore tranquillity.

The following decree was then propoſed by M. Vergniaud, in the name of the extraordinary commiſſion, and unanimouſly adopted.

"The

"The National Assembly, considering that the want of confidence in the executive power is the cause of all our evils, and that this want of confidence has called forth petitions from all parts of the kingdom, praying the revocations of the authority confided to Louis XVI. by the constitution; that the sole means left, in order to conciliate what it owes to the safety of the people, and to its oath not to add to its own authority, is to refer the consideration of this business to the sovereign authority of the nation; the National Assembly decrees as follows:

Art. I. The French nation is invited to form a National Convention, the time and place for which shall be indicated to-morrow

II. The executive power is hereby *provisionally suspended from its functions*, until the decision of the National Convention; the *Civil List* is also *suspended*, and a committee shall state a sum which the legislative body is to vote for the maintenance of the King and his family.

III. The six ministers shall retain their functions until the Assembly, in the course of the present day, shall have decided on a new organization of the ministry.

IV. The extraordinary commission shall bring in the plan of a decree for appointing a governor to the Prince Royal.

V. The King and his family shall remain within the bosom of the Assembly until apartments can be provided for them at the Luxembourg.

VI. The King and his family are placed under the safeguard of the law, and their preservation is confided to the National Parisian troops.

VII. Every public functionary, and all officers or soldiers who may quit their posts, shall be declared infamous, and traitors to their country.

VIII. The department of Paris shall proclaim this decree in the course of the present day.

IX. The present decree shall be transmitted by extraordinary couriers to all the 83 departments."

In a few minutes after the passing of the decree, M. Brissot rose, and moved that the Assembly should declare the present ministers to have lost the confidence of the nation. This was instantly assented to. The Assembly besides decreed, that six citizens, who were not of its own body, should be immediately elected; and that three commissioners out of its own body should be nominated, and sent to each army.

The Assembly then passed an unanimous vote for the appointment of the three ministers whom they had formerly voted to have carried with them the regret of the nation, viz.

M. Roland, to be minister of the home department.

M. Servan, minister at war.

M. Claviere, minister of the public contributions.

Three others were chosen by the *Appel Nominal*, viz.

M. Danton, minister of justice.

M. Monge, minister of the marine.

M. Lebrun, minister of foreign affairs.

M. Grouvelle, to be secretary to the council.

A decree of accusation was then passed against M. Dabancourt, formerly minister at war, "for having, by his neglect to execute the decree for the removal of the Swiss guards, become the author of a bloody engagement." This decree was passed at one o'clock in the morning.

The King and his family slept in apartments prepared for them by the commissioners of the hall, in the Convent of the *Feuillans*.

Further particulars of the above dreadful commotions.

Scarcely had the clock struck twelve on Thursday night, when all the bells of Paris began to ring the alarm, and the *générale* was beat in every quarter. In the Fauxbourgs and in some other places the armed mobs were a long time in collecting together. While the *Sans-culottes* were assembling in the extremities of the town, the national guards were joining their respective battalions. Some of them went to the palace, where already near 600 Swiss had assembled. The *Sans-culottes*, joined by a great number of national guards, did not arrive in force at the palace till betwixt six and seven o'clock on Friday.

The attack at the palace began before ten o'clock. It was conducted by a regiment of Cordeliers, some Federates of Marseilles, the Federates of Brest, and a battalion of guards from the quarter of St Antoine. A Marseillois officer appeared at the principal door of the palace, and demanded entrance for himself and his banditti, from a Swiss officer who commanded there. The Swiss replied, that his orders would not permit him to comply. The Marseillois officer instantly applied a pistol to his breast, and shot him through the heart. That moment the carnage began, and it lasted the whole day.

During this time, the inhabitants of all the Fauxbourgs were repairing to the palace and to the National Assembly, accompanied by all the sections of Paris, armed in the same manner as they were on the 20th of June, and calling out for the dethronement of the King; that he was a traitor, and had forfeited the crown. The King was scarcely out of the palace before the mob, collected together on the *Place du Carousel*, insisted on being admitted immediately into the courts of the pa-

lace. It was impoſſible for the guards to prevent their irruption. Having ruſhed in, in vaſt numbers, they took poſſeſſion of the cannon which they found in the courts, and which had been abandoned by the gunners, who had joined the inſurgents.

It was obſerved, that this banditti, as well as the guards themſelves, were not headed by any officers; but the mob cried out, that they could do without them, for their officers could not be truſted.

The maſſacre was greater than can hardly be credited; and it was reported with great authority, and the report is confirmed by both parties, that 1500 perſons, including women and children, were ſlain or wounded during this day. There was not one Swiſs ſoldier ſpared. About 60, who were not killed on the ſpot, were taken priſoners, and conducted to the town-hall of the commons of Paris. It was intended that they ſhould have a ſummary trial; but the women, particularly the *Poiſſardes*, ruſhed in torrents into the hall, crying for vengeance; and the Swiſs guards were then given up to their fury, and every man of them murdered on the ſpot.

Many of the women belonging to the palace, and ſome others, met an equally unfortunate fate. They had fled for ſafety, and had reached the bridge, when they were purſued by the mob. Knowing that their lives were in danger if they were taken, about 20 threw themſelves over the balluſtrades into the water, and were drowned.

The palace of the Thuilleries is almoſt wholly deſtroyed, and all the doors and windows of it are broken to pieces. The mob, not contented with having murdered all thoſe within it, afterwards placed cannon loaded with ball, and pointed againſt it; by which means ſeveral of the walls are beaten down. The furniture was thrown out of the windows and deſtroyed; and all the adjacent buildings are in flames. In the evening the ſtatue on the *Place Vendome* was thrown down, and the mob have likewiſe ſince deſtroyed that on the *Place de Louis XV.*

Paris, Aug. 14. On Sunday night the King and Queen ſlept in the apartments provided for them adjoining the hall of the National Aſſembly; but they did not quit their *loge* in the Aſſembly till midnight, when the ſitting was ſuſpended for three hours. Their ſeats there were, indeed, become ſo familiar to them, that the King and Queen had begun to take notice perſonally of ſeveral members; and ſo little apprehenſion was there of popular violence, that two or three of the ariſtocratic deputies were frequently ſeen in converſation with the Queen, who ſometimes put her hand down to them to kiſs, as they went away.

The Aſſembly determined, that the King's reſidence ſhould be at the Temple; to which he ſhould be conducted the next day.

Accordingly at three o'clock, on Monday evening, the King and his family were removed from the National Aſſembly, in which, or in its precincts, they had been ſince nine o'clock on Friday morning. The order of the proceſſion was arranged by the municipality, who publicly invited all the citizens in arms to concur in the execution of their decree. The chiefs of legions and commandants of battalions, were ordered to leave in their reſpective quarters two hundred men; and thoſe who had public offices, or priſons, in their diſtrict, twice that number. The commandants recommended the moſt exact order to all the citizens.

The multitude that ſurrounded the royal carriage was immenſe. The proceſſion was ſtopped by the crowd at the Place Vendome, that his Majeſty, ſays the vehement Gorſas, might contemplate the fate of his tyrant anceſtors—in the overthrow of the equeſtrian ſtatue of Louis XIV.—a ſtatue inaugurated on the 10th of Auguſt 1692, and overthrown on the 10th of Auguſt 1792. It will ſhew the ſpirit of the day, if we copy the words with which this ſame Gorſas concludes his account of this removal of the Royal Family to their new abode. "Oh! Louis XVI, thou haſt forced Frenchmen to hate thee! Thou haſt ſhed their blood! Thou haſt coolly given orders for murder and carnage! Thou art now unfortunate, and honeſt men pity thee! They wiſh that thy crimes would permit them to pardon thee."

The Temple is an old building in Paris, ſurrounded with high walls, and has the appearance of a priſon. The foſſe making round it is 25 feet wide; above 2000 perſons are employed in conſtructing it; and fifty men in the inner guard watch conſtantly.

Paris, Aug. 14. The Jacobins are determined that the National Aſſembly ſhall not exceed the bounds of their preſent commiſſion. The Aſſembly have already incurred their diſpleaſure by ſeveral of their acts, as may be ſeen by the following ſpeech of M. Antoine, at the club, on Sunday evening.

"The ſovereignty of the people, once more regained, there is no authority in the kingdom, but that at the primary Aſſemblies. The National Aſſembly itſelf continues only to exerciſe ſome authority, by means of the confidence which the people have thought it fit to give them as a point to fally to, and which ſhews how much they approve of their judicial proceedings.

But has not the National Aſſembly already overſtepped the bounds that it ought to give itſelf. I ſpeak with frankneſs. *It has attacked the ſovereignty of the people*, by decreeing that it will name a governor for the Prince Royal. What! You have cried *Huzza* upon the

the downfall of royalty.—You have overthrown the ſtatues of kings, and they dare to decree about the education of a Prince Royal! What do they mean to make of this ſame Prince Royal?—Will they make him a good king? You have demoliſhed the ſtatue of the good King Henry IV. The moſt unhappy event that could happen to France would be, that Heaven in its anger ſhould give us a good king. Let the National Aſſembly expunge from their journals then the decree about the education of the Prince Royal, and not prejudge the important queſtion firſt to be diſcuſſed—whether there ſhall be any Prince Royal at all.

The people have recovered their ſovereignty, and yet the National Aſſembly have this day decreed that the ſections of Paris ſhall name a directory.—What a thirſt for directories ſtill has this National Aſſembly! although the directories have every where tyrannized over liberty. What want have we of directories? Do we ſtill give credit to the maxim of Monteſquieu, that the powers of a kingdom ſhould be balanced? No—the authorities do not balance—they deſtroy each other. Let us have no longer a ſyſtem of checks. Let us not then make a directory to counteract a patriotic municipality.

The people muſt, therefore, go in force to the Aſſembly, that they have been pleaſed to ſuffer to remain in a degree of activity, and declare to them what is their will. As to the words of the petition—do not let us be nice. The petition of the 10th inſtant was drawn up by the cannoniers of Paris—ſupported by the bayonets of the federates, and of the Pariſians—ſanctioned by the piques—and you ſee it produced a very good effect.

If you do not haſten to deſtroy your enemies, your enemies will deſtroy you. You muſt avoid, therefore, all thought of a king. Were you to appoint me king to-day, I ſhould become a raſcal to-morrow. We muſt change, therefore, the very eſſence of the executive power, for a king, or a regent, can never be any other than an abſolutely uſeleſs machine; becauſe he muſt always have miniſters, who are in truth inveſted with the executive power. A king is good for nothing but expence. He is the central point of ſycophancy and of corruption. He is employed only to diſtribute the wages of iniquity, that, through a magnificent appearance of liberality at the public coſt, man may be debauched into the ſurrender of every virtuous and dignified ſentiment. And to ſhew how poor, and how pitiful a tool, a king is, we have ſeen even that a figure may be ſet up to repreſent him, which, without life or motion, executes the wretched office as adroitly, bribes as well, holds its ſtate as ſtiffly, and carries on the pantomime as ſucceſsfully as any king of them all. If we are to have a king, let us have a King of *Wax*—or a King *Log*. Let us have any thing but the deity of the prieſts of *Baal*, a vociferous, gormandizing king, who is to devour daily the food of ten thouſand of his fellow-creatures.

What is to be the duty of the National Convention? It ought to ſit in judgement upon the King. All the officers, therefore, appointed by him, ought to be diſqualified from voting. We muſt ſuffer no man to vote who can be ſuppoſed to be influenced otherwiſe than in the good of his country by the proceedings of the National Convention. And there ought to be no Electoral Aſſembly. The ſecondary aſſemblies are the ſource of all corruption. It is eaſy in a department to gain over and ſeduce 300 or 400 electors—it is impoſſible to debauch 80,000 citizens.

I inſiſt ſtrongly upon this, for without this the Convention will be no better than the Aſſembly."

The fifteen ſouthern departments of the kingdom have opened a ſubſcription of three millions of livres, to be diſtributed in rewards for aſſaſſinating the principal perſons concerned in the league againſt the French, which are offered in theſe ſums:

For the Emperor - -	400,000
King of Pruſſia -	400,000
Duke of Brunſwick -	400,000
Staniſlaus Xavier Monſieur	300,000
Ch. P. d'Artois -	300,000
Louis Joſeph Condé -	200,000
Louis Henri Joſeph Bourbon	200,000
Bouille l'Infame -	200,000
Lambeſc - - -	100,000
Broglio - -	100,000
Mira. Tonneau -	100,000
Calonne - -	30,000

What remains, to be given in rewards to the murderers of any other principal partizan in the league.

EAST INDIES.

Whitehall, July 31. The letters and incloſures, of which the following are copies and extracts, were this day received from the Eaſt Indies by the Company's ſhips, Lord Camden and Northumberland:

Lord Cornwallis to Mr Dundas.

Camp before Seringapatam, March 4. 1792.

SIR,

I have very great ſatisfaction in tranſmitting to you the encloſed copy of the Preliminaries of Peace that were ſettled on Feb. 23. between the three confederate powers and Tippoo Sultaun, to be laid before his Majeſty. [p. 406.]

Although ſome circumſtances delayed the delivery of the hoſtages until the 26th, I was induced, by the earneſt deſire of Tippoo, to conſent to a ceſſation of

of hoſtilities on the 25th ult. and I truſt that not only the preliminary articles will ſoon be completely executed, but alſo that thoſe of the definitive treaty will, without much delay, be adjuſted and concluded.

Having given a detail of the military operations that preceded the ceſſation of arms, and of ſeveral particulars of the negotiation, in a letter of this date addreſſed to the Hon. court of directors of the Eaſt India Company, which will be officially communicated to you for his Majeſty's information, it becomes unneceſſary to trouble you with a repetition of the contents of that letter: but I requeſt that you will be pleaſed to aſſure his Majeſty, that although the formidable power of Tippoo has been ſo much reduced by the event of a war, into which we were forced by the ungovernable ambition and violence of his character, as to render it improbable that he can be able, for many years to come, to give any material diſturbance to the Britiſh poſſeſſions in India; yet that, in the ſelection of the countries that are to be ceded to us, my primary object ſhall be, to fix upon thoſe diſtricts, to the extent of our rights by the preſent treaty, that may be, from local ſituation, beſt calculated for giving us a ſtrong defenſive frontier againſt the future attacks of any power whatever from above the Ghauts.

I muſt beg that you will alſo inform the King, that, gallantly as his Majeſty's troops on this ſervice have behaved on all other occaſions, their courage and diſcipline were never more eminent, nor their ſervices more valuable to their country, than in the attack of the enemy's fortified camp on the night of the 6th ult.

My warmeſt acknowledgements were therefore due to the officers and ſoldiers in general for their behaviour in that action; and I am perſuaded, when proper opportunities offer, it will likewiſe prove the moſt effectual recommendation for them to his Majeſty's favour.

Gen. Medows, who had ſome time reſolved to return to Europe as ſoon as the war ſhould be concluded, intends, with my entire approbation, to embark on the laſt ſhip of this ſeaſon that ſails from Madras; and I think it my duty on this occaſion to declare, that the zeal and ability which the General has conſtantly employed during this war in promoting the intereſts of his country, have, in my opinion, done great honour to himſelf; and that the friendly ſupport and aſſiſtance which he has uniformly afforded me, have laid me under the moſt laſting obligations.

It has at the ſame time been my ſingular good fortune to experience a co-operation and aſſiſtance, no leſs zealous and friendly, from Gen. Abercromby, in his able conduct of the army that was formed on the coaſt of Malabar; and I requeſt that you will be pleaſed to communicate my ſentiments on the behaviour and merits of both theſe officers to his Majeſty.

This diſpatch will be delivered to you by Capt. Madan, one of my aids de-camp, whom I beg leave to recommend to his Majeſty as a deſerving officer; and as he has ſerved in the field from the commencement of the war, he will, I truſt, be able to give you ſatisfactory explanations of all the operations and tranſactions that he has witneſſed.

I have the honour to be, &c.

[Here follows a letter from Lord Cornwallis to the court of directors, ſtating the inconveniencies and delay ariſing from the quantities of neceſſary ſtores, proviſions, and ammunition, and the multitude of camp followers, which the confederate armies experienced in their approach to Seringapatam. His Lordſhip repeats his complaint reſpecting the culpable conduct of Purſeram Bhow, who, in direct contradiction to his repeated promiſes, ſuffered himſelf to be allured by the hopes of being able to plunder the rich province of Bednore, and with that view, at the moſt critical period, marched his army to the weſtward, inſtead of aſſiſting in the inveſtiture and reduction of Seringapatam: his Lordſhip, however, ſpeaks in high terms of the fidelity and zeal of the Nizam's miniſter; though he had unfortunately neither an army ſufficiently equipped, nor military talents equal to his wiſhes for the intereſts of the confederacy.

His Lordſhip then gives a long detail of the military operations from the opening of the campaign until the ceſſation of hoſtilities, at the earneſt requeſt of Tippoo, on Feb. 24. (the ſubſtance of which was inſerted in our magazines for May and July); and he acknowledges the great advantage he derived from Sir John Kennaway's ſervices, in conducting the negotiations to ſo happy an iſſue, in obtaining from Tippoo the execution of the preliminaries, and in framing the articles

of

of the definitive treaty of peace. Mention is then made of the arrival in the camp of Tippoo's two ſons, and of his payment of above one crore of rupees. His Lordſhip congratulates the company on having obtained by the event of the war a victory over their enemy, which will deprive him of the power, and perhaps the inclination, to diſturb us for many years to come; and expreſſes a hope, that by our acquiſitions by this peace, ſuch additional ſtrength and compactneſs will be given to the frontiers of our poſſeſſions, both in the Carnatic and on the coaſt of Malabar, as to render it extremely difficult for any power above the Ghauts to invade them.

His Lordſhip ſpeaks in high terms of the ſervices and public ſpirit of Gen. Abercromby, and ſays, no words can expreſs the ſenſe he ſhall retain throughout life of the ability and refined generoſity and friendſhip with which Gen. Medows has invariably given him his ſupport and aſſiſtance; and after recommending Capt. Madan to the Company's notice, he concludes as follows:—"I have thought it neceſſary, as a reward to the ſoldiers for the cheerfulneſs with which they have performed ſo many various duties, and as ſome compenſation to the officers for the extraordinary expences to which they have been expoſed, to order a gratuity equal to ſix months batta (about twenty-two lacks of rupees) to be iſſued from the money that has been paid by Tippoo, to all the troops that have been employed upon this ſervice, which I hope will meet with your approbation; and as Gen. Abercromby's ſituation would not juſtify him in following Gen. Medows's and my own example, in declining to accept of any ſhare in prize-money or gratuity, and from his receiving no batta, there is no rate upon that ground for regulating his portion, I have judged it moſt equitable to direct that he ſhall receive half a ſixteenth of the amount of the whole ſum that ſhall be iſſued to the army, being the proportion of prize-money which he is entitled to draw, according to the principle of diviſion which we underſtand to be eſtabliſhed for the flag-officers of his Majeſty's navy, and which has been adopted for the general officers of this army.

The Governor and Council at Madras, to the Court of Directors, dated March 15.

On the 28th of laſt month we received a letter from Lord Cornwallis, dated the 20th, informing us that a negotiation was in ſome forwardneſs, and promiſed to be brought to a ſpeedy concluſion, unleſs Tippoo's Vakeels had exceeded their maſter's inſtructions; the baſis of which was, the ſurrender of one half of Tippoo's dominions, to be divided amongſt the allies, according to the terms of the treaty, and to be choſen by them from the countries moſt contiguous or convenient for them; a large ſum of money to be paid; and the Sultaun's two eldeſt ſons to be given as hoſtages till the articles were fulfilled.

An arrangement of this kind, which effectually deſtroys the dangerous power of Tippoo, his Lordſhip was of opinion, would be more beneficial to the public than the capture of Seringapatam, and render the final ſettlement with the allies, who ſeemed very partial to it, much more eaſy. He obſerved, that thoſe whoſe paſſions were heated, and who were not reſponſible for conſequences, would probably exclaim againſt leaving the tyrant an inch of territory, but that it was his duty to conſult the real intereſt of the company and the nation.

His Lordſhip adviſed us, in a ſubſequent letter, that the negotiation was ſtill pending; that ſome difficulties were ſtarted by the vakeels, relative to peculiar circumſtances attending Tippoo's two eldeſt ſons, neither of whom were intended by him to be his heir; that ſome objections were likewiſe offered to the ceſſion of particular places, on the plea of their being ancient poſſeſſions; and propoſals made for paying part of the ſtipulated ſum in jewels or goods: that to all thoſe points his Lordſhip had given diſtinct and explicit anſwers, and had required that the buſineſs ſhould be brought to an immediate iſſue: that there was in the mean time no relaxation in the operations of the war; the approaches were carrying on, and Gen. Abercromby had had a very ſmart ſkirmiſh on the ſouth ſide of the river, in ſupport of an advanced piquet, which the enemy had come out from the fort, in conſiderable force, to attack, but in which they were repulſed, though protected in a great degree by the fire of the fort. Our loſs upon this occaſion amounted to 104 men killed and wounded.

On the 23d Col. Floyd arrived in camp with a convoy of 25 000 Benjarries; and his Lordſhip adviſed us, that he had

ſtrongly urged Purſeram Bhow, who was within three or four days march of Seringapatam, to croſs the river and join Gen. Abercromby, inſtead of coming forward to camp.

On the 24th his Lordſhip wrote to us, that articles preliminary to a general peace had been ſettled the night before; that a ceſſation of hoſtilities had taken place, and that two of Tippoo's ſons were expected in camp in a few hours.

It was not, however, until two days after the preliminary articles had been agreed upon, that Tippoo's ſecond and third ſons arrived in camp. The former, Lord Cornwallis informed us, was about ten years old, and the latter, who is the ſon of Burraum ud Dien's ſiſter, and conſidered as the heir to the Sultaun, about eight. The delay in their arrival was not occaſioned by any interruption of the treaty, but by the difficulty and diſtreſs of their leaving the Zenana, and by Tippoo's anxiety that they ſhould be properly received by his Lordſhip.

The children were received by Lord Cornwallis with every mark of kindneſs and reſpect; and his Lordſhip was happy in obſerving, that "they ſeemed to entertain no apprehenſions of their new father." [p. 407.]

We have the pleaſure to inform your Honourable Court, that Tippoo ſent to our camp, on the 1ſt and 2d inſtant, a crore and ten lacks of rupees; and promiſed that in the courſe of a few days the firſt kiſt, amounting to one crore and ſixty-five lacks, ſhould be diſcharged.

His Lordſhip adviſed us, that in conſequence of this proof of Tippoo's intention to execute the treaty faithfully, he had directed Gen. Abercromby to fall back, and encamp near the Kennambaddy Ford; and had aſſured the vakeels, that if they dealt fairly with him with regard to the accounts of the revenues, he would, in two or three days, withdraw our troops from the iſland. He added, that he could not then aſcertain what extent of country would fall to our ſhare, but his firſt option would be the Baramhaul and Salem diſtricts, which would afford a ſecure frontier to the Carnatic. That there would be no occaſion for our forwarding any further ſupplies of money to camp from the Preſidency; for although he had promiſed an handſome gratuity to the troops, whoſe expectations had been raiſed perhaps too high at the proſpect of entering Seringapatam in a few days, and who had every claim to reaſonable conſideration, yet he hoped ſtill to have enough to prevent his making any further demands upon us for ſome time.

Ditto to ditto, dated March 24.

HONOURABLE SIRS,

Since cloſing our addreſs of the 15th inſtant, we have received a letter from Lord Cornwallis, ſtating that ſome delay had ariſen in the progreſs of the negotiation, in conſequence of the difficulties which had been ſtarted by Tippoo Sultaun about the country and the money, and that, notwithſtanding his Lordſhip's daily remonſtrances, and Tippoo's repeated promiſes to deſiſt, great numbers of men had been conſtantly employed in ſtrengthening the wall oppoſite to our approaches.

His Lordſhip informed us, that he always expected to find much trouble in making Tippoo conſent to the preſent treaty, and that, in that reſpect, he had not been diſappointed; the Sultaun having practiſed every ſpecies of chicane, and every pretext for delay. That it was however neceſſary, on all accounts, that the buſineſs ſhould be brought to a ſpeedy iſſue, and that if Tippoo did not in two or three days comply with the poſitive requiſitions which had been made to him, his Lordſhip ſhould think it neceſſary to have recourſe to coercive meaſures. He added, that it was not eaſy to ſuppoſe Tippoo would have an idea of renewing hoſtilities, after giving up his two ſons as hoſtages, and paying above eleven hundred thouſand pounds, although he was a man that ought not to be truſted too far.

Since writing the above, another letter has been received from his Lordſhip, accompanied by copies of two letters from Sir John Kennaway to Tippoo's Vakeels, and of the anſwer of the latter, regarding the diviſion of the Sultaun's country. In this letter, an extract of which was laid before us by Sir Charles Oakeley, his Lordſhip obſerved, that if Tippoo did, from the firſt, determine not to give us the Baramhaul and Salem diſtricts, and the forts of Gooty and Balhary to our allies, he certainly did not ſeriouſly intend to execute the conditions of the preliminary articles, nor could he expect to conclude a peace. That he began to work in the fort on the very night on which he ſent his two ſons to camp,

and

and had very much ſtrengthened the wall oppoſite to our attack; but his Lordſhip doubted whether all Tippoo had done, or could do, would be worth eleven hundred thouſand pounds and two ſuch hoſtages. That Purſeram Bhow was to march on the 14th to the Kennambaddy Ford, in order to join Gen. Abercrombay, and that the hoſtages were to ſet out in the morning of the ſame day for Bangalore.

Our acting Preſident has laid before us an extract of another letter from Lord Cornwallis, dated the 15th inſt. by which we were informed that the Vakeels had, the night before, acquieſced in the ſurrender of Gooty and Balhary, and the Baramhaul and Salem country, and relinquiſhed the Coorga country; and that the diſpute about the batta had likewiſe been ſettled; but that Tippoo's unremitting induſtry in working night and day would occaſion doubt of the ſincerity of a perſon of better character.

The next poſt gave us the pleaſing information, that the definitive treaty had been finally adjuſted with all parties; that the Vakeels were preparing to carry it into the fort, and had promiſed to return with it, ſigned and ſealed by Tippoo, the next morning, to the tent of the young hoſtages, who were to deliver it into his Lordſhip's hands. Lord Cornwallis added, that by this treaty the Company had acquired a territory, the nett revenue of which amounted to thirty nine lacks and fifty thouſand rupees.

We have juſt received advice from Lord Cornwallis, that the definitive treaty was ſigned and ſealed by Tippoo, and delivered into his Lordſhip's hands by one of his ſons on the 19th inſtant. His Lordſhip has not yet ſent a copy of the treaty, but requeſted the ſhip might ſail immediately with this account.

We have the honour to tranſmit, numbers in the packet, copies of all the letters we have received from Lord Cornwallis ſince our addreſs of the 15th inſtant.

We have given in charge to Capt. Rees a ſmall box, addreſſed to your Honourable Court, containing a ſketch of the environs of Seringapatam, drawn from Capt. Beatſon's own obſervations, with a repreſentation of the attacks made upon Tippoo's redoubts and encampments on the night of the 6th of February 1792, which we doubt not will be acceptable to you.

The Northumberland has been detained by the deſire of his Lordſhip, who was extremely anxious that your Honourable Court ſhould be informed by that ſhip of the final accommodation of all diſputes.

We have the honour to be, &c.

Whitehall, Aug. 21.

The Definitive Treaty with Tippoo Sultaun, of which the following is a copy, was received at the India-houſe, overland, yeſterday from Bombay.

Definitive Treaty of perpetual friendſhip, for the adjuſtment of affairs between the Honourable Engliſh Eaſt India Company, the Nawaub Aſſoph Jah Behauder, and Row Pundit Paudhaun Behauder, and Tippoo Sultaun; ſettled March 7. 1792 of the Chriſtian æra, anſwering to the 23d day of the month of Rejeb, 1206 of the Hejeree, by Sir John Kennaway, Bt. on the part of the Rt Hon. Charles Earl Cornwallis, K. G. &c. and Meer Aalum Behauder, on the part of the Nawaub Aziem ul Omrah Behauder, and Bachajee Pundit, on the part of Hurry Ram Pundit Tantia Behauder, on one part; and by Golim Ally Khan Behauder, and Ally Reza Khan, on the behalf of Tippoo Sultaun, according to the under-mentioned articles, which, by the bleſſing of GOD! ſhall be binding on their heirs and ſucceſſors as long as the ſun and moon endure, and the conditions of them be invariably obſerved by the contracting parties.

Art. 1. The friendſhip ſubſiſting between the Hon. Company and the Sircar of Tippoo Sultaun, agreeable to former treaties, the firſt with the late Nawaub Hyder Ally Khan, bearing date Aug. 8. 1770, and the other with Tippoo Sultaun of March 11. 1784, is hereby confirmed and increated, and the articles of the two former treaties are to remain in full force, excepting ſuch of them as by the preſent engagement are otherwiſe adjuſted; and the 8th article of the ſecond above-mentioned treaty, confirming all the privileges and immunities of trade which the Nawaub Hyder Ally Khan granted to the ſaid Company, by the treaty entered into in the year 1770, is alſo, by virtue of the preſent treaty, renewed and confirmed.

Art. 2. In the fourth article of the preliminary treaty entered into between the allied powers and the ſaid Tippoo Sultaun, dated Feb. 22. 1792, it is written, "until the due performance of the three foregoing articles," (the firſt article ſtipulating the ceſſion of half the country;

the ſecond the immediate payment of half of the ſum of money agreed to be paid, and the remainder, in ſpecie only, at three inſtalments, not exceeding four months each inſtalment; and the third engaging for the releaſe of priſoners), "two of the ſons of the ſaid Tippoo Sultaun ſhall be detained as hoſtages;" which articles are confirmed by the preſent inſtrument: Accordingly the ſaid Tippoo Sultaun ſhall divide the ſum, agreed to be paid at three inſtalments above mentioned, into three equal parts, and ſhall pay to the ſaid three powers their reſpective ſhares, at the exchange affixed for the amount, to be paid immediately at ſuch places, on the boundaries of the allies, as ſhall be determined on by them; and, after the performance of the remaining two articles above mentioned, that is to ſay, the ceſſion of one half the country, and the releaſe of the priſoners, in caſe the amount of the three inſtalments to be paid by Tippoo Sultaun to the three powers prior to the expiration of the period ſtipulated for it, the ſaid ſons of Tippoo Sultaun ſhall be immediately diſmiſſed, and all pecuniary demands between the contracting parties ſhall ceaſe and be at an end.

Art. 3. By the firſt article of the preliminary treaty it is agreed, that one half of the dominions which were in the poſſeſſion of the ſaid Tippoo Sultaun at the commencement of the war, ſhall be ceded to the allies, adjacent to their reſpective boundaries, and ſubject to their ſelection. Accordingly, the general abſtract of the countries compoſing half the dominions of Tippoo Sultaun, to be ceded to the allies agreeably to their reſpective ſhares, is hereunto ſubjoined, and the detail of them is inſerted in a ſeparate ſchedule, bearing the ſeal and ſignature of Tippoo Sultaun.

Diſtricts ceded to the Company.

Calicut 63 talooks	Pagodas 8,48,765
Palgautcherry - -	88,000
Dindigul and Pulnaveerpachry, 2 talooks - -	90,000
Salem - - -	24,000
Kooſh - - -	8 000
Namkool - -	16,000
Sunkaghurry - -	40,000
Bara-Mohul, 9 talooks, viz. Bara-Mohul, Coveripultun, Verbudderdroog, Paycotta, Kangoondie, Daraimpoury, Tengrycottah, Pennagur, Coverypoor, -	1,34,000
Ahtoor Arruntgury -	18,000
Permuttee - -	12,000
Shadmungul - -	20,000
Vamloor - -	16,000
Total Pagodas	13,16,765

Diſtricts of the ſame annual revenue are ceded to the Nawaub Aſoph Jah Behauder, and to Row Pundit Purdam Behauder.

Art. 4. Whatever part of Namkul Sunkaghurry, Salem, Ourupoor, Attoor and Permuity, which is above ſtated, are compriſed within the diviſion ceded to the aforeſaid Company, ſhall be ſituated to the northward and eaſtward of the river Caveri, or if there ſhould be any other talook, or villages of talooks, ſituated as above deſcribed, they ſhall belong to the ſaid Company, and others of equal value ſhall be relinquiſhed by the ſaid Company to Tippoo Sultaun in exchange for them; and if, of the above diſtricts, there ſhall be any talooks, or villages of talooks, ſituated to the weſtward and ſouthward of the ſaid river, they ſhall be relinquiſhed to Tippoo Sultaun, in exchange for others of equal value to the ſaid Company.

Art. 5. On the ratification and mutual exchange of this definitive treaty, ſuch diſtricts and forts as are to be ceded by Tippoo Sultaun, ſhall be delivered up without any cavil or demand for outſtanding balances; and ſuch talooks and forts as are to be relinquiſhed by the three powers to Tippoo Sultaun, ſhall, in the ſame manner, be delivered up; and orders to this effect, addreſſed to the aumils and commanders of forts, ſhall be immediately prepared and delivered to each reſpectively of the contracting parties: on the receipt of which orders, the diſcharge of the money ſtipulated to be paid immediately, and the releaſe of priſoners on all ſides, of which the contracting parties conſidering God as preſent and a witneſs, ſhall releaſe, without cavil, all that are in exiſtence, and ſhall not detain a ſingle perſon. The armies of the allied powers ſhall march from Seringapatam; ſuch forts and places, nevertheleſs, as ſhall be in the poſſeſſion of the ſaid Company, and on the road by which ſaid armies are to march, ſhall not be given up until the ſaid armies ſhall have moved the ſtores, grain, &c. and ſick which are in them, and ſhall have paſſed them on their return; as far as poſſible

poſſible no delay ſhall be allowed to occur in the ſaid ſtores, &c. being removed.

Art. 6. Whatever guns and ſhot ſhall be left by Tippoo Sultaun in the forts which he has agreed to cede to the allied powers, an equal number of guns and ſhot ſhall be left in the forts which the allied powers have agreed to reſtore to Tippoo Sultaun.

Art. 7. The contracting parties agree, that zemindars and aumildars being in balance to either party, and repairing to the country of either party, protection ſhall not be given them, and they ſhall be reſtored. If hereafter it ſhould happen that any diſputes ariſe on the boundaries of the allies and the ſaid Tippoo Sultaun, ſuch diſputes ſhall be adjuſted with the knowledge and approbation of all parties.

Art. 8. The Polygars and Zemindars of this country, who in the courſe of the preſent war have attached themſelves and been ſerviceable to the allies, ſhall not on that account, in any ſhape or manner, be injured or moleſted by Tippoo Sultaun.

Signed and ſealed in camp, near Seringapatam, this 18th March 1792.

CORNWALLIS.

G O. *Head-quarters, Camp at Siddapore. Jan* 28. 1792. The court-martial, of which Major Sterling is preſident, having tried Lieut. George Douglas of his Majeſty's 75th regiment, confined for the wilful murder of Lieut. James Brugh of the ſame regiment, has paſſed the following ſentence:

The court not finding ſufficient proof from the reſpective evidences that have appeared, to ſubſtantiate the charge of wilful murder againſt the priſoner Lieut. George Douglas, acquits him of that charge; but is of opinion that he is guilty of taking away the life of Lieut. James Brugh by his, the priſoner's, outrageous and unjuſtifiable conduct, being a breach of his Majeſty's peace and of the articles of war in that caſe made and provided, does, by virtue of the powers and authorities in it veſted by the 4th art of the 23d ſect. of the articles of war, ſentence him, the ſaid priſoner, Lieut. George Douglas, to be caſhiered his Majeſty's ſervice in the moſt public and ignominious manner; and further, that he be impriſoned in any of his Majeſty's gaols, either in India or in Europe, at the diſcretion of the commander in chief, for the ſpace of two years; at the expiration of which time, he ſhall find ſecurity for his good behaviour in all parts of his Majeſty's dominions for the ſpace of three years, himſelf in 200 l. Sterling, and two ſureties in 100 l. each.

WM WILLIAMSON, Judge-Advocate.

M. P. STERLING, Major and Preſident.

The commander in chief approves the ſentence, and diſſolves the court. Lt-Col. Hartley will be pleaſed to order the European part of the reſerve under arms this evening at five o'clock. The judge-advocate will be directed in his preſence, and in front of the colours of the 75th regiment, to read the ſentence to the priſoner, after which Lt-Col. Hartley will order the provoſt martial to break his ſword, and cut his ſaſh to pieces. The priſoner will then return to his confinement, and to morrow morning he will be ſent under a guard from poſt to poſt to Tellicherry, where he will be impriſoned until an opportunity offers of ſending him to Europe.

Provided the bonds ordered by the court are entered into, the remainder of the priſoner's confinement, after leaving India, the commander in chief will remit.

This awful example the commander in chief is convinced will make a deep impreſſion upon the army, and will prove to the young and inexperienced the danger of indulging impetuous and intemperate paſſions, which, under the influence of falſe ideas of honour, may terminate in an ignominious death, or a miſerable and diſgraceful exiſtence.

WEST INDIES.

Montego Bay, Jamaica, Feb. 11. Capt. M'Donald, of the ſhip Trelawney Planter, who experienced ſuch degrading and inhuman treatment from the Captain of a Spaniſh man of war in Auguſt 1790, on his paſſage home from this iſland, has received the following letter from James Bland Burges, Eſq; one of the under ſecretaries of State:

" SIR, *Whitehall, Nov.* 26. 1791.

In conſequence of the repreſentation made by this court to that of Spain, reſpecting the treatment you met with from his Majeſty's Captain Vannez, I have the ſatisfaction to acquaint you, that a court-martial being held on that officer, he was condemned to be impriſoned, and to be diſmiſſed the ſervice. The court of Spain having thus done juſtice on the offender, and having alſo expreſſed a wiſh that his Majeſty would ſignify his pleaſure, that ſome mercy might be ſhewn

to

to him, his Majeſty graciouſly condeſcended to reply, that ſuch a circumſtance would not be diſagreeable to him. In conſequence of this, I ſuppoſe the officer has been releaſed. I am, &c.

J. B. BURGES."

ENGLAND.

[Several poſtponed articles are now inſerted.]

On May 7. a petition of a very ſingular nature was preferred to the Lord Chancellor, by his Lordſhip's previous order in the court of Chancery at Weſtminſter Hall, by the Solicitor General, on the part of the Hon. Newton Wallop, a minor, and ſon of the Earl and Counteſs of Portſmouth.

The Solicitor-General ſtated, that the circumſtances which gave riſe to the petition, were of ſo extraordinary and ſcandalous a nature, that he hardly knew how to open them with a due preciſion.

He ſtated, that H. R. Fellowes, Eſq; of Exmouth, in the county of Devon, died about Chriſtmas laſt, and that Mr Wallop was his heir at law to an eſtate of upwards of 4000l. per annum; that Mr Fellowes had made his will, and in it bequeathed a legacy of 3000l. and an annuity of 200 l. to a Martha Brown, of Bolton-ſtreet, Piccadilly, during her life. — That Mr Fellowes had alſo directed his eſtates to be ſold, and the monies ariſing therefrom to be veſted in the hands of truſtees, who were gentlemen of character, for the benefit of four children, to whom he gave 10,000l. each: which four, Mr Fellowes ſuppoſed he had had by the ſaid Martha Brown, and had been made ſo to believe; and alſo 10,000 l. to any child that might be born of the body of the ſaid Martha Brown, within forty weeks after his death.

This was the ſubſtance of the will; and the Solicitor-General ſtated, that no man was ever more impoſed on by artifice and fraud than the teſtator; for that inſtead of four children, the lady in queſtion never had had a child in her life; that ſhe had kept No 22. in Clarges-ſtreet, No 1. in Curzon-ſtreet, and No. 10, in Bolton-ſtreet, May Fair, at one and the ſame time, and let them out in lodgings to girls of the town, ſhe going by the uſual denomination of Mother Brown, who was the wife of one Brown, a ſoldier in the Eaſt Indies, where he had been twelve years; that ſhe alſo kept a houſe at Knightſbridge, and at Britannia-row, and had a ſixth reſidence at one Batty's, an apothecary and man-midwife, in Portland-ſtreet, Oxford-ſtreet.

That on Mr Fellowes's death ſhe was applied to by the executors to ſee the children, who never could get a ſight of them, though ſhe pretended to have them, various pretences and excuſes having been made; but that Batty and Mother Brown had produced one or two children to Mr Hanſon, of Chancery lane, Solicitor to the Earl of Portſmouth, as the child or children of Mr Fellowes by her, but that the child or children belonged to Mrs Rebecca Wells, alias Folkes, of No 9. Prince's-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare; and that one Harriſon, who had lived with Mr and Mrs Brown ſeven years, had alſo, with the reſt, been ſerved with the copy of the petition and order for hearing on Monday, but that none but Mother Brown had dared to make any affidavit. The petition alſo ſtated, that ſhe was the daughter of a Major Baker, who, when living, kept an ale-houſe and ſold fiſh at Coventry; that the lady was turned of 49 years of age, and had alſo given out that ſhe was now ſeven months gone with child; and the prayer of the petition concluded, that in order to prevent further fraud, the petitioner hoped his Lordſhip would direct a writ to the Sheriff of the county of Middleſex, to cauſe Mrs Brown to be inſpected, and if found pregnant, to be kept in cuſtody till delivered.

The affidavit of Mrs Brown was read; it ſhortly ſtated, that ſhe was the wife of Ulyſſes, now in the Eaſt Indies; that ſhe had not ſeen Mr Fellowes ſince July laſt, and that ſhe was not with child; but ſhe did not produce any children.

The Solicitor-General, however, notwithſtanding this affidavit, prayed the writ to go, as, ſhould the lady afterwards pretend to have a child, her former affidavits could only attach to her credibility. He further preſſed for the writ, as one great object was, that as the ſaid Rebecca Wells, alias Folkes, was ſeven months gone with child, and Mother Brown had pretended to be ſeven months gone with child, ſuch a writ would, of courſe, prevent all further fraud.

A pile of affidavits, confirming the above facts, were produced.

The Lord Chancellor ſaid, that the furtherance of public juſtice ſeemed loudly to call for the iſſuing the writ; that the whole buſineſs was of a complexion that called for the interference of another

ther court, for a more ſcandalous fraud was never ſet up; and that, with regard to the writ, after ſeveral caſes were cited, his Lordſhip ſaid, he ſhould give his opinion in a day or two.

Some time after, the Lord Chief Baron directed, that if Mrs Brown did not permit herſelf to be examined by midwives within fourteen days, the writ *de ventre inſpiciendo* ſhall iſſue.

Portſmouth, July 4. The ſhips now at Spithead are all drawn up in a line of battle, and are as follows:

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Duke	98	Adm. Lord Hood. Capt. Knight.
Bedford	74	Sir And. Hammond.
Alfred	74	Capt. Weſt.
Brunſwick	74	Sir Roger Curtis.
Orion,	74	Capt. Duckworth.
Hannibal	74	Colpoys.
Aſſiſtance	50	J. S. Smith.
Niger -	32	Keats.
Juno -	32	Hood.
Iphigenie	32	P. Sinclair.
Nemeſis	28	Ball.
Veſtal -	28	E. Oſborn.
Racehorſe	16	Leckey.
Shark -	16	Legge.
Spitfire	14	Woodley.
Rattleſnake	16	Yorke.
Bonetta -	16	Moore.
Drake -	14	Duling.
Tiſiphone	12	Hunt
Cockatrice cutter	12	Lieut. Lock."

No leſs than nineteen different notices have appeared in the London Gazette, of intended applications to parliament, for leave to make or extend cuts or canals in different parts of the kingdom.

London, Sept. 5. Earl Gower, accompanied by his Lady, arrived at the Secretary of State's office on Saturday, at half paſt one o'clock. He was eight days on his journey from Paris to Calais, occaſioned by the extreme caution of the municipal bodies with reſpect to paſſports.

His Lordſhip and his retinue were treated with the higheſt reſpect by all ranks, but the delays in the preſent ſtate of affairs were unavoidable.

London, Sept. 16. Great numbers of prieſts and other emigrants have got acroſs to the Engliſh coaſt within this laſt fortnight; they have been ſeen on the roads from Dover, Haſtings, Eaſtbourne, and Brighthelmſtone, coming up to London in all poſſible ways, on coaches, waggons, fiſh-carts, &c. Some came walking, attended by a cart, which they aſcended by turns as they were overfatigued. The ſtreets of London now ſwarm with them, and as many of them are in abſolute diſtreſs, ſubſcriptions have been opened for their relief.

A court-martial commenced on board the Duke, in Portſmouth Harbour, on Wedneſday, Sept. 12. on a charge of mutiny, on the 28th of April 1787, on board his Majeſty's armed veſſel Bounty, for running away with the ſhip, and deſerting his Majeſty's ſervice, againſt Joſeph Coleman, Charles Norman, Thomas Mackintoſh, Peter Haywood, Iſaac Morris, John Millward, William Muſpratt, Thomas Birkett, Thomas Elliſon, and Michael Byrn. The evidence for the proſecution cloſed on Friday the 14th, and the court indulged the priſoners till Monday to give in their defence, and on Tueſday, took the whole into their conſideration, when they were pleaſed to paſs ſentence of death on Haywood, Morris, Millward, Muſpratt, Birkett, and Elliſon, the two firſt of whom the court recommended to mercy. Coleman, Norman, Mackintoſh, and Byrn, were acquitted and diſcharged.

On Monday, Sept. 17. Covent-Garden Theatre was opened for the ſeaſon: the Amphitheatre is entirely new, and contains three circles of boxes, and a gallery ſurrounding the whole. The form is that of a truncated ellipſe, the effect of which upon the eye and the ſound is good. The front of the ſtage advances ſomething more than the old one into the pit, and is in a ſtraight line. The ſeats in the pit are paralel to the orcheſtra. The orcheſtra is roomy, and more commodious than the old one, having a place for an organ, and the floor laid on an arch ſo contrived, as to aſſiſt the general ſound. At each end of the orcheſtra, the pit is continued under the ſide-boxes. The firſt circle of boxes is, by a new contrivance, continued round the houſe. The boxes are ſeparated from each other by partitions that are low in front, and riſe behind, and placed in a new and commodious direction. The ſecond and third circles of boxes are continued round the Theatre, and differ from thoſe below only in reſpect of their height. The gallery crowns the whole, and is continued round the Theatre; the ſeats are conſiderably elevated, ſo as to give a complete uninterrupted view of the ſtage; its decorations have been ſufficiently attended to; it is neat, airy, and lofty, and has a proper degree of elegance. In the gallery,

lery, as well as in the boxes, the audience are ſeated at their eaſe, and ſee and hear perfectly. Round every circle of boxes, and to the gallery, are ſpacious corredors, acceſſible by roomy ſtair-caſes. In Hart-ſtreet, a large building has been erected for the ſcene-painters, ſcene-rooms, green-room, dreſſing rooms, &c. Through this building is a private ſuitable entrance for the Royal Family to the ſtage box. The ſtage-door and box-office are alſo an additional building in Hart ſtreet. The whole of the avenues to the Theatre have been much altered and improved. The principal and new entrance is in Bow-ſtreet, under an antique Doric portico, leading through a large and ſpacious ſaloon, handſomely fitted up, and warmed by ſtoves, to the lower circle of boxes, and to a double ſtair-caſe that leads to the upper circles. In Bow-ſtreet, the old way to the pit and gallery is preſerved. From the piazza in Covent-Garden, the old box entrance is preſerved, leading by the front boxes round the houſe, to the old coffee-room, which is likewiſe preſerved. It leads alſo by a new and roomy ſtair-caſe to all the circles of boxes. A new entrance is made to the pit, and a new double ſtair caſe up to the gallery. The piazza to Hart ſtreet no longer continues a thoroughfare. On the whole, great attention has been paid to convenience, to ſecurity from fire, and to procure the goodwill of the audience; and not leſs then 30,000 l. has been expended.

Norwich, Sept. 22. Where evils are at the worſt they mend themſelves. The poor-rates, a diſgrace and diſaſter to the nation, were at Norwich moſt extravagant. They are now as much within bounds, viz. The reduction has been from 6 s. 8 d. and 4 s. to 1 s. 6 d. in the pound. This the guardians of the poor have done by the wiſe introduction of domeſtic labour; by ſpinning alone, the receipt of the year has been 922 l.

Shrewſbury was certainly the firſt, and ſtill is, the beſt example of what uſeful labour may do for the reduction of the poor-rates. There are five pariſhes there. Their rates are conſolidated; and their poor do not coſt under 2700 l. Before the conſolidation, and a general houſe of induſtry, not nominal but real induſtry, the rates in the one pariſh exceeded the ſame ſum.

The King of Poland has preſented through his ambaſſador, a gold medal to thoſe gentlemen who took the lead in promoting the ſubſcription in his favour. [p. 409.]

SCOTLAND.

Mr Wright of Paiſley in February laſt received a premium of ten guineas from the truſtees, for his patriotic attempt to introduce the culture of ſilk worms [ſee p. 100.] The web wove of the ſilk ſpun from worms of his own rearing, was the firſt of the kind made in Britain. Amidſt the liberal encouragement held out for ſome years paſt, by the inhabitants of this city and its neighbourhood, for the introduction and eſtabliſhment of every branch of uſeful manufacture, it is to be regretted, that none have directed their attention to ſo beneficial a branch of trade. Mr Wright is decidedly of opinion, that this climate is extremely favourable to the rearing of the ſilk worm, and that the only obſtacle to its becoming a valuable branch of trade is the ſcarcity of mulberry trees. A few plantations of ſuch trees would, in time, remove this obſtacle. Does not this merit the attention of the landed gentlemen?

On Wedneſday night, 22d Auguſt, about eleven o'clock, a luminous meteor, of apparently great magnitude, and of a globular form, was ſeen from Glaſgow in the north hemiſphere. In its progreſs to the ſouth-eaſt, it aſſumed an appearance ſomewhat reſembling a comet, the tail of which was viſible for ſome ſeconds, after the body was hid by the horizon.

There was lately pulled in the garden of Mr Laurence Reid, late vintner, Perth, a gooſeberry which meaſured in circumference 5 inches, weight 2 ounces.—The buſh which it hung on was a ſlip in January 1791. The reſt of the crop was nearly in proportion to that gooſeberry.

The eſtates of Kelly and Finnochbog, in the ſhires of Renfrew and Ayr, were lately ſold within the Tontine tavern, Glaſgow.—The rent was about 212 l.—They were ſold for nine thouſand ſix hundred and fifty pounds Sterling, which is near forty-ſix years purchaſe!

Wedneſday, Sept. 5. in conſequence of an expected riſe in the price of coals, the magiſtrates of Edinburgh agreed to a temporary relaxation from ſhore dues on all coals imported into the harbour of Leith.

The orchards of pears and apples upon the Clyde, in Lanarkſhire, which, in former years, have ſold for ſo much money,

ney, have failed greatly this year, owing to the unfavourable weather when in bloſſom. The following are the prices of the ſix principal orchards.

Milton, - -	L. 61	10	0
Dalſerf, (beſides plumbs)	28	0	0
Camnethan, - -	25	15	0
Dalziel, - -	14	0	0
Wicketſhaw, -	10	0	0
Dalpatrick, - -	7	14	0
	L. 146	19	0

Mr Richardſon and Mr Kerr, ſent by the Britiſh Wool Society to examine the progreſs made in the north in the improvement of wool, accompanied by ſeveral gentlemen of the county of Caithneſs, and ſeveral experienced ſhepherds, have lately inſpected the experimental flock of the *Cheviot breed*, ſent by Sir John Sinclair to Langwell, when they had the ſatisfaction of finding the flock thriving beyond the moſt ſanguine expectations that could poſſibly be formed of them.

The ewes were in the higheſt order, and the lambs were acknowledged to be fully equal to any bred in the neighbourhood of Cheviot; indeed the latter were in ſo high a condition, as to be reckoned worth a guinea per head, and the beſt tup lambs worth more. It is a pretty good ſign of the thriving ſtate of the flock, when the Cheviot ſhepherds, who would not come north but for wages in money, are now anxious to take their wages in ſheep, (that is to ſay, the right of paſturing a certain number, on their own account, with the reſt of the flock), as is the practice on the borders. The ſucceſs of this experiment is of the greateſt conſequence in ſeveral points of view. In the firſt place, it aſcertains this important fact, that the Cheviot breed will thrive as well in the moſt northerly parts of Scotland as on their native hills. In the ſecond place, their ſuperiority over the black-faced breed appeared perfectly evident upon comparing the lambs of the one ſort and of the other, which the gentlemen ſent by the Society had an opportunity of doing. And, in the third place, it proves that the plan adopted on the preſent occaſion, that of purchaſing the beſt draught ewes that could be got, inſtead of young ones only, may be ſafely followed—a point of infinite importance for ſpeedily propagating this excellent breed; for if young ewes only were to be bought, they cannot be had in great quantities, the price is neceſſarily high, and the beſt ones cannot be purchaſed almoſt on any terms; whereas draught ewes muſt be ſold by the breeder in order to bring forward his young ſtore, and, though commonly ſuppoſed only fit for feeding, yet they are in general as well, if not, in ſome reſpects, better calculated for rearing lambs than even young ewes, having more experience, and, in good paſture, more milk. If the draught ewes are purchaſed at four years old, they may give lambs for at leaſt two ſeaſons, and, by purchaſing a conſiderable number, the farmer will ſoon get into a flock bred on his own farm, a point of peculiar importance.

We underſtand that Sir John Sinclair is breeding up ſome of his tenants ſons in that neighbourhood to be ſhepherds; and that his plan is, gradually to convert the ſtock on the eſtate of Langwell from cattle into ſheep, as ſoon as the people have been taught the proper management of them, a plan which, at the loweſt calculation, will raiſe the value of that property from 300 l. to 1500 l. per annum, without depopulating the country, or loſing a ſingle man. The tenants themſelves are now ſo convinced of the advantage of the meaſure, that many of them have applied for the aſſiſtance of their landlords, to convert their cattle-ſtock into ſheep, and to get their children educated as ſhepherds. Some villages are planned out for the reſidence of thoſe who prefer being employed in fiſhing or manufactures.

On the 3d of July laſt, a woman was bit on the hand by a mad dog, near to Jock's Lodge, in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh. The dog was purſued and killed. Immediately after being bit, the woman applied to a ſurgeon in that city, who dreſſed the wound, but did not judge it neceſſary either to excavate the part, or apply other medicine. The wound ſoon healed, and the woman found neither pain nor inconvenience from it; but at that time the great outcry about mad dogs, and the dreadful conſequences ariſing from their bite, alarmed her much, and filled her mind with ſtrong apprehenſions. No ſymptoms, however, appearing to juſtify her fears, ſhe gradually became leſs anxious, and at laſt they entirely vaniſhed. In this ſtate of ſerenity of mind, and in full health of body, ſhe continued till the evening of Thurſday Sept. 13. when ſhe became ſomewhat ſickly, then ſhe was ſeized as if with a locked jaw, and found

great difficulty in getting any thing into her mouth. During the remainder of Thurſday night and on Friday, the ſickneſs ſtill continued, except at intervals, and her jaw was conſiderably looſened, which permitted her to ſpeak, though very imperfectly, yet ſo as to let her attendants know that ſhe was perfectly ſenſible of her ſituation, that ſhe knew when a fit of the hydrophobia was coming upon her, and that her whole frame was ſeized with a ſevere trembling. When ſhe was turned or moved in the bed, a fit immediately ſucceeded. At times, ſhe was compoſed, and frequently called for meat and drink, but when either of theſe were brought, ſhe turned away her head, and appeared in great agony. Once ſhe attempted to bring a bit of bread to her mouth, but when near her lips ſhe was ſeized with exceſſive ſhaking, and threw it away. Various kinds of drink were offered to her, water, ale, milk, &c. but all were equally offenſive when brought within her ſight. On Saturday ſhe was carried to the Royal Infirmary, where various preſcriptions were applied, and ſome medicated bread was forced into her mouth, which with great difficulty ſhe ſwallowed, but all to no purpoſe, as ſhe grew worſe and worſe till Monday about mid-day, when ſhe expired. About half an hour previous to her diſſolution ſhe became exceedingly furious, ſo that the perſons attending attempted to put on her a ſtrait waiſtcoat, but they could not effect it. With much difficulty ſhe was kept in bed, as ſhe ſeveral times attempted to get out, and would often throw off the bed-clothes. It was exactly ten weeks and two days from the day ſhe received the bite to the day on which the firſt ſymptoms of the diſeaſe appeared, and ſhe died four days after, at the age of 74 years.

From this melancholy inſtance of the effects of canine madneſs, it is to be hoped the public will be more attentive in future in paying reſpect to thoſe neceſſary precautions that may be recommended to guard againſt any ſimilar calamity. And ſurely a more convincing argument for exciting government to lay a high tax upon dogs, cannot be adduced. We have frequently ſeen government laying on taxes againſt the will of the people, but ſeldom, or never has it occurred, that the people ſhould ſolicit government to impoſe a tax, and that ſolicitation be rejected.

The circuit-court of Juſticiary was opened at Inverneſs on Wedneſday Sept. 12. by Lord Stonefield.—John Roſs, *alias* Davidſon, Alexander and John Roſs, his ſons, Donald Munro, *alias* M'Adie, William Munro, *alias* M'Adie, Robert Munro, *alias* M'Intyre, Alexander Wallace, and Finlay Bain Munro, all of Strathruſdale in Roſs ſhire, were accuſed of the crimes of riot, aſſault, and battery, by aſſembling with a number of other perſons, and forcibly releaſing from a pound-fold certain cattle confined there, and, at the ſame time, aſſaulting and beating the gentleman and his ſervants who had pounded the cattle. The jury, by a plurality of voices found the pannels *not guilty*, whereupon they were abſoilzied and diſmiſſed from the bar.—John Grant of Lurg, and others, were accuſed at the inſtance of a private party, with concourſe of his Majeſty's Advocate, of deforcing a meſſenger in attempting to execute legal diligence. The jury, all in one voice, found the libel *not proven*, and the pannels were abſoilzied.—Chriſtian Campbell, accuſed of child-murder, petitioned for baniſhment, and was ſentenced to be baniſhed from Scotland for life.—Hugh Breck M'Kenzie, John Aird, Malcolm Roſs, *alias* M'Rob, Donald Munro, *alias* Roy, Alexander M'Kay, William Cunningham, and Thomas Urquhart, were accuſed of the crime of exciting others, and riotouſly aſſembling themſelves, with a number of perſons, armed with guns, bludgeons, and other offenſive weapons, and ſeizing upon and driving away from off the lands of certain proprietors in the counties of Roſs and Sutherland, the ſheep on theſe lands, with the intention of driving them out of the ſaid counties. The proſecutor deſerted the diet againſt Thomas Urquhart, who was thereupon *diſmiſſed*. The trial proceeded againſt the other perſons above mentioned; and the jury found the libel *proven*. The ſentence of the court is, that Hugh Breck M'Kenzie and John Aird be tranſported beyond ſeas for ſeven years; Malcolm Roſs, *alias* M'Rob, to be fined in 50 l. Sterling, and impriſoned for a month, and till payment; Alexander M'Kay and Donald Munro, *alias* Roy, to be baniſhed from Scotland for life; and William Cunningham to be impriſoned for three months, and then diſmiſſed.—James Munro, William Campbell, and Alexander Fra-

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ſer, were accuſed of obſtructing and hindering perſons from appearing before the Sheriff of Roſs to be precognoſced. James Munro failing to appear, was outlawed; and the advocate depute having deſerted the diet againſt the others, they were diſmiſſed.

The court was opened at Aberdeen on Wedneſday, the 19th, by Lord Stonefield.——George Bruce, at Upper Mill of Tynet, was tried for the alledged murder of his wife. In the courſe of the proof it appeared, among other circumſtances, that the deceaſed frequently got herſelf intoxicated with ſpirituous liquors, and that at theſe times the pannel was in uſe of barbarouſly beating her. One of theſe occaſions had occurred the evening preceding her death. She had a wound on her temple, and bruiſes on her ſhoulders, arms, and breaſt; but the phyſicians who examined the body declared, that in their opinion theſe were not the immediate cauſes of her death, and the inſpection of the body had been ſo long delayed that it could not be done completely. The jury returned their verdict, in one voice finding the libel *Not proven*, and the pannel was diſmiſſed.—Donald Roſs was accuſed of culpable homicide, by killing William Wrightman, a fellow workman employed along with him in working a quarry. The jury unanimouſly found the libel *Not proven*, and he was diſmiſſed.—George Seller was accuſed of the murder of Robert Paterſon. After leading the proof, the advocate-depute reſtricted the libel to an arbitrary puniſhment. The jury returned a verdict in theſe terms "Find it proven, That at the time libelled the pannel, George Seller, did ſtrike the deceaſed Robert Paterſon a blow on the head with his click or clip, and that Robert Paterſon died in conſequence of that blow; but find no proof of malice againſt the pannel, and recommend him to the mercy of the court." The counſel for the pannel pleaded in arreſt of judgement, that the verdict found no crime againſt the pannel, any malicious intention, which is the eſſence of every crime, being thereby excluded. To this it was anſwered, that the import of the verdict was a finding of *Culpable Homicide*, and that many inſtances of that crime may be adduced, where no malicious intention can be alledged againſt the committer. His Lordſhip was pleaſed to repel the objection, and the ſentence of the court was, that the pannel be impriſoned for ſix months, and then diſmiſſed."—John and William Rannies were accuſed at common law, and alſo on the ſtatute of the 7th of the King, c. 50. of robbing the mail, by aſſaulting the runner betwixt Ellon and Strichen, and taking from him the bags of letters, and breaking open the ſame, and letters contained therein. The advocate-depute, on the part of the public proſecutor, on account of particular circumſtances, agreed to reſtrict the pains of law libelled to an arbitrary puniſhment. The jury returned their verdict, by a great plurality of voices, finding the libel *Proven*, but recommending the pannels, particularly William Rannie, to the mercy of the court. The court ſentenced them to be impriſoned for ſix months, and then diſmiſſed.—James Ker and John Stables were tried for theft and reſet of theft. The libel was reſtricted to an arbitrary puniſhment. The jury returned a verdict, in theſe words: "All in one voice find it proven, That, at the time libelled, the pannel, James Ker, was guilty of carrying off the two mares, two milk-cows, two ſtirks or young cattle, and two ſacks containing corn, from the farm of Coldhome or Tarrymyres, in a clandeſtine and illegal manner; and that the pannel, John Stables, was acceſſory to and art and part in his doing ſo; but find that the conduct of the pannels in this reſpect, tho' highly culpable, does not amount to the crime of theft, there being no ſufficient evidence that the articles ſo carried away were the property of John Ker." Lord Stonefield, after hearing parties procurators on the import of the verdict, found that no judgement could paſs thereon againſt the pannels, and therefore aſſoilzied and diſmiſſed them from the bar.—George Baxter, accuſed of theft, applied for baniſhment, and was ſentenced to baniſhment from Scotland for life.—Alexander Jamieſon, accuſed alſo of theft, made the ſame application, and was baniſhed from Scotland for ſeven years.

The court was opened at Perth on Tueſday, the 20th, by Lord Stonefield.——George Young, Alexander Steel, and John Smith, were accuſed of having, without any provocation, aſſaulted and beaten in a cruel manner, perſons as mentioned in the libel. The jury all in one voice found the pannels *Guilty*.

Young was fined in five pounds Sterling, and to be impriſoned three months; Steel and Smith to be impriſoned one month.—Alexander Fleming was accuſed of theft, from a drawer. The jury returned a verdict in theſe words: "*Find, by a majority of one voice, the libel not proven*;" ſo the pannel was diſmiſſed from this charge, but was detained on a new warrant, charged with forcibly breaking out of jail after he had been committed.—David Low was accuſed of robbery, but the advocate-depute deſerted the diet *pro loco et tempore*, and he was diſmiſſed.—Thomas Taylor, accuſed of ſheep ſtealing, failing to compear, was outlawed.—Robert Imbrie, and John Gibſon, were accuſed of theft and reſet of theft of ſalmon. Imbrie pled *Guilty*, but the other pannel, Gibſon, denying the libel, the proof proceeded as to him.—The jury found the libel as to him *Not proven*, and he was diſmiſſed. Imbrie is ordered to be impriſoned for one month and then to be diſmiſſed.—John Scobie, and Margaret Sim, were accuſed of murdering a new-born child. The advocate depute deſerted the diet againſt Scobie, who was diſmiſſed. Sim applied for baniſhment forth of Scotland for life, and was baniſhed accordingly.—William Smith, and Hay Lorimer, vagrants, accuſed of theft, applied for baniſhment, and were baniſhed from Scotland for life.—Samuel Drummond, accuſed alſo of theft, was, on his own petition, baniſhed from Scotland for life.

Lord Eſkgrove opened the court at Inverary on Sept. 15.—Sentence of outlawry was pronounced againſt Archibald M'Callum, for not appearing to ſtand trial. He had been accuſed of murdering Margaret Rankine, in the pariſh of Lochgoil, county of Argyle. She was with child to him, when he took the opportunity of a Sunday when the family were gone to church, to ſtrangle her with a napkin and a rope, which he brought with him for that purpoſe.

The court was opened at Glaſgow Sept. 20. by Lords Eſkgrove and Swinton.—Archibald M'Aufland, farmer and cattle-dealer in Kirkton of Kilmahew, in the pariſh of Cardroſs, accuſed of forging a bill of 40 l. 10 s. failing to appear, was outlawed.—Peter Owens and Mortimer Collins, ſoldiers in the 37th regiment, were accuſed of going into the Goſedub Street of Glaſgow, upon the night of Wedneſday the 25th of July laſt, with the barbarous intention of knocking down every perſon they ſhould meet. After having behaved there in a moſt riotous manner, meeting with George Macfarlane, town-officer of Glaſgow, and John Panton, keeper of the Bridewell, they attacked Panton without any provocation, and followed him up Jaffray's cloſe, where they knocked down and ſtabbed him in a moſt inhuman manner, with their bayonets, in ſeveral parts of his body, and cut him in a number of places of his head; then they dragged him down the cloſe, and again cut and ſtabbed him, leaving him for dead. It appeared from the evidence, that there had been ſix or ſeven ſoldiers of this regiment concerned in that wanton attack, the night before the regiment left Glaſgow; that Macfarlane had been alſo ſeverely wounded by them; and that Panton received ten wounds on his head, two in the bottom of his belly, and four in his back—one of theſe wounds was mortal, of which he died on the ſecond morning after.—The jury in one voice found Collins *Guilty*, actor or art and part of committing the crime libelled; and, by a plurality of voices, found Owens *Guilty* art and part of the ſaid crime, but recommended Owens to mercy, on account of certain favourable circumſtances in the evidence. The court condemned them to be fed on bread and water till Nov. 7. then to be hanged, and their bodies to be given to be diſſected by the Profeſſor of anatomy of the univerſity of Glaſgow.—The diet againſt Roger Young, ſhoemaker in Lanark, indicted for ſending ſeveral threatening or incendiary letters to John Bannantyne, Provoſt of Lanark, was deſerted *pro loco et tempore*.—Alexander Waddell, writer and meſſenger in Airdrie, accuſed of forging a certificate of the regiſtration of a diſcharge and renunciation in the regiſter of ſeiſins kept at Hamilton, failed to appear, and was outlawed.—John M'Kenzie, travelling packman, and late carter in Glaſgow, and James M'Kenzie carter there, his brother, were accuſed of ſtealing a horſe, valued at 9 l. belonging to John Park, carter, and of killing him and ſelling his ſkin for half-a-guinea. John M'Kenzie failing to appear, was fugitated; and the jury having found the crime charged againſt James M'Kenzie *Not proven*, he was abſolzied *ſimpliciter*.—Robert Love, maſon and dike-builder in Greenock, was tried for ſtealing from

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a cellar in the burgh of Renfrew three caſks of about ten gallons each, one of double rum, another of brandy, and the third of gin. The jury returned a verdict, all in one voice finding the libel *Proven*; whereupon he was ſentenced to be impriſoned till Wedneſday Oct 10. then to be whipt, and baniſhed from Scotland for five years.—Margaret Cumming, accuſed of theft, confeſſed her guilt, and was ſentenced to be whipt, and baniſhed Scotland for ſeven years.—Donald Turner, accuſed of theft from a bleachfield, petitioned for tranſportation, and he was baniſhed for ſeven years.—John Douglas, *alias* John Currie, ſhoemaker, Catharine Dawſon, his ſpouſe, and Thomas Dick, were accuſed of ſtealing a number of articles of wearing apparel from an ale-houſe where they had been drinking, and being habit and repute common thieves. Catharine Dawſon preſented a petition, ſubmitting to baniſhment from Scotland; and Douglas, her huſband, confeſſed his guilt. He was ſentenced to be whipt, and they were both baniſhed for five years. The court went to trial upon Thomas Dick, who, upon the proof of habit and repute, turned out to be a notorious offender, and to have undergone ſeveral puniſhments there as well as Edinburgh, of which he is a native. He was condemned to be whipt and tranſported for fourteen years, under the certification of death in caſe of return.—Charles Stewart, founder and brazier in the Gorbals of Glaſgow, Rebecca Stewart, his daughter, and Henry M'Gregor, baſket-maker, ſhould have been tried for the crime of theft, but owing to a miſtake in filling up the name of the pariſh in the libel, it was found neceſſary to deſert the diet *pro loco et tempore*, and they were recommitted to priſon upon a warrant for a new trial.

The court met at Stirling, Sept. 25. Lord Swinton Judge.—The only buſineſs before the court was an accuſation againſt Janet Alexander, ſpouſe of John Dempſter, ſailor in Alloa, for child-murder, and againſt Janet Anderſon, widow of James Adam, ſometime dyer in Bannockburn, for theft. In both caſes the pannels petitioned for baniſhment, and the advocate-depute having conſented, they were baniſhed from Scotland for life.

The court was opened at Jedburgh on the 21ſt, by Lord Juſtice-Clerk.—William Ferguſſon, accuſed of forgery, was outlawed for not appearing.—Margaret Bell, accuſed of theft, was baniſhed Scotland for life, on her own petition.—Robert Vert, George Purves, William Bell, William Cockburn, Jean Crawfurd, and Alſon Porteous, were found guilty of deſtroying and burning the toll-bars at Dunſe. Vert, Purves, Bell, and Cockburn, were ſentenced to four months impriſonment, and to find bail for their good behaviour during all the days of their lives, under the penalty of one thouſand merks each, otherwiſe to be baniſhed for life; Crawfurd and Porteous were ſentenced to four months impriſonment, and bound to keep the peace for all the days of their lives under the penalty of one thouſand merks each.—James Ford, James Anderſon, and Robert Whitſone, were accuſed of riot and wilful fire raiſing. Anderſon and Whitſone were aſſoilzied; and Ford ſentenced to four months impriſonment, and afterwards to be baniſhed Scotland for life.—John and George Robertſon, accuſed of riot, were outlawed for not appearing.

The court was opened at Dumfries on the 26th by Lords Juſtice-Clerk and Henderland.——John Scott, gardener at Elliock, was accuſed of murdering John Black, wright there. The jury found him *Not Guilty*, and he was diſmiſſed.—George Scott, accuſed of ſtealing linen from a bleachfield, and of being habit and repute a thief, confeſſed the firſt charge, and the advocate-depute departed from the ſecond. The jury found him *Guilty* on his own confeſſion, and he was ſentenced to tranſportation for fourteen years.—Hugh Jolly and John Wilſon accuſed of forgery, petitioned for baniſhment, which was conſented to by the advocate-depute, and they were baniſhed for life.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 27. At Glaſgow, Mr James Robertſon, merchant, to Miſs Janet Fleming, daughter of the deceaſed William Fleming, Eſq; of Kelvin Bank.

30. George Cairncroſs, Eſq; agent for the Church, to Mrs Morris of Brieryhill.

Sept. 3. At Glaſgow, Mr John Urquhart, manufacturer, to Miſs Binning Steel, daughter of Mr William Steel, merchant, Glaſgow.

6. At Edinburgh, John Maitland, Eſq; general ſurveyor of exciſe, to Miſs Magdalene Goodwillie, daughter of the deceaſed Mr John Goodwillie, writer in Edinburgh.

10. At Glaſgow, the Rev. Mr Lapſlie, miniſter

miniſter of Campſie, to Miſs Eliſabeth Anne Stirling, third daughter of Sir John Stirling, Bt, of Glorat, Stirlingſhire.

11. At Balgarvy-houſe, Fifeſhire, William Dalglieſh, Eſq; younger of Scotſcraig, to Miſs Jean Iſabel Ogilvy, youngeſt daughter of the deceaſed Archibald Ogilvy, Eſq; late of Inchmartin.

11. At Glaſgow, Lieut. John Campbell of Scammadale, of the late 98th foot, to Miſs Grace Stewart, daughter of the deceaſed Capt. James Stewart, late of Inchmarnock.

13. At Dowally, Mr Robert Sheppard, merchant in Edinburgh, to Miſs Mary Stewart, daughter of James Stewart, Eſq; of South Perſie, Perthſhire.

21. James Fiſher jun. Eſq; of Craigend, to Miſs Charlotte Machardy, only daughter of Mr Charles Machardy of Quinzieburn.

22. At London, Cullen Smith jun. Eſq; of Harley ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, to the Hon. Miſs Charlotte Eardley, ſecond daughter of Lord Eardley.

22. At Fornighty, Nairnſhire, Captain Angus Cameron of Kenlochleven, to Miſs Marjory Macbean, daughter of the late Capt. Donald Macbean, of the 10th foot.

29. Mr James Donaldſon, bookſeller, Edinburgh, to Miſs Jane Gilleſpie, eldeſt daughter of Dr Thomas Gilleſpie, phyſician in Edinburgh.

Lately, at Inverneſs, Capt. Potts, of 42d foot, to Miſs Henrietta Mackenzie, daughter of the deceaſed William Mackenzie, Eſq; of Suddie.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 22. At Nancy, in Lorraine, Mrs Stuart of Allanbank, of a ſon.

22. At Lochbuy-houſe, Mrs Maclaine of Lochbuy, of a ſon.

Sept. 1. At Stobs, the Lady of Sir William Eliot of Stobs, Bt, of a ſon.

3. At Roſebank, Mrs Urquhart, of a ſon.

3. At Enham, Hants, the lady of David Dewar, Eſq; of a ſon and heir.

15. Mrs Campbell of Stoneſield, of a ſon.

16. At Edinburgh, Mrs Drummond of Strageath, of a daughter.

16. At London, the lady of John Drummond, Eſq; Bedford-ſquare, of a daughter.

18. The lady of Day Hort Macdowall, Eſq; of Walkinſhaw, of a daughter.

19. Mrs Duff of Fettereſſo, of a daughter.

28. At Edinburgh, the Rt Hon. Lady Frances Leſlie, of a ſon.

DEATHS.

Mar. 31. 1791. At Tellicherry, in the Eaſt Indies, Mr Walter Anderſon, ſurgeon in Col. Hartley's corps of artillery in the Eaſt-India Company's ſervice.

Mar 26. 1792. At Tellicherry, George Browne, Eſq; Major of his Majeſty's 19th light dragoons.

July 20. At Kingſton, Jamaica, Col. Gardner, of 20th dragoons.

Aug. 14. At Letterkenny, in the county of Donegal, Alexander Bredin, Eſq; formerly fort-major of Edinburgh caſtle.

24. At Inverneſs, Simon Fraſer, Eſq; of Fanellan.

27. Mrs Jean Campbell, wife of Mr William Hozier, merchant in Glaſgow.

31. At Bandirran, Capt. Patrick Drummond of the royal navy.

31. At Glaſgow, Mrs Iſabel Dickie.

31. Mr Archibald Corbet, merchant in Glaſgow.

Lately, at Redruth in Cornwall, aged 110, Mrs Jean Harrington. She was originally of Ireland, had reſided at Redruth about forty years, and retained her underſtanding to the laſt.

At Putney, Lady Caroline Egerton, ſiſter to the Duke of Bridgewater.

Sept. 1. At Edinburgh, Mr Laurence Inglis, depute-clerk of the bills.

2. At Edinburgh, Mrs Aliſon Paſley, widow of Capt. Walter Corbet, late of the royal navy.

2. At Chipping-Norton, Oxfordſhire, aged upwards of 80, John Smyth, M. D.

4. At Edinburgh, Mr Ewen Sutherland, ſecond ſon of the late Lt-Col. James Sutherland of Uppat.

5. At Lochnaw Caſtle, Andrew Agnew, Eſq; only ſon of Sir Stair Agnew, of Lochnaw, Bt.

7. At Dublin, in an advanced age, the Rt Hon. Thomas Nugent Earl of Weſtmeath, Viſcount and Baron Delvin, one of the Moſt Hon. Privy Council in Ireland, one of the original Knights Companions of the moſt illuſtrious order of St Patrick, and chief head of the ancient family of the Nugents. His Lordſhip was the firſt Earl of Weſtmeath of the Proteſtant religion, having conformed to it in 1755, and the ſame year took his ſeat in parliament. He is ſucceeded in title and eſtate by his only ſon, George Frederick Lord Delvin, repreſentative in parliament for the borough of Forde, now Earl of Weſtmeath, who is married and has iſſue.

8. In his 84th year, Metcalf Proctor, Eſq; of Thorp, near Leeds, father of the Counteſs of Effingham.

8. At Raby Caſtle, Durham, the Rt Hon. Henry Vane, Earl of Darlington, Viſcount Barnard, Governor of the caſtle of Carliſle, Lord Lieutenant and Vice-Admiral of the county of Durham, and Colonel of the Durham militia.

10. At Greenock, Miſs Eliſabeth Coulter, eldeſt daughter of the deceaſed Capt. Hugh Coulter.

11. At Campbelltown, aged 23, Miſs Suſan Campbell, eldeſt daughter of the deceaſed Ronald Campbell, Eſq; collector of the cuſtoms.

11. At Queensferry, Mrs Anne Macdonald,

to Mr Robert Spence, dentiſt

William Tytler, Eſq;

Mrs Margaret Paxton, ſiſter of Mr James Ferrier, late far-

14th year, Mr Richard Reid, ſon of David Reid, Eſq; one of the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms for Scotland.—He was unfortunately drowned in attempting to ford the river Nith.

17. At Edinburgh, Miſs Jean Moir, daughter of the late Rev. Mr Henry Moir, miniſter of the goſpel at Auchtertool.

17. At Drimnin, Allan Maclean, Eſq; of Drimnin.

17. At Blackhall, Miſs Eliſabeth Roſe, youngeſt daughter of the deceaſed Hugh Roſe, Eſq; of Brae.

17. At Dublin, ſuddenly, Alderman Robert Smith, Lord Mayor elect for the enſuing year.

18. At Glaſgow, Miſs Suſanna Shadden, daughter of the late Mr Shadden of Woodſide.

18. At Edinburgh, in his 78th year, Mr Andrew Macara, merchant.

19. At Kirkcudbright, ſuddenly, William Laurie, Eſq; of Barnſoul, collector of the cuſtoms.

19. At Edinburgh, Miſs Cordelia Margaret Arbuthnot, youngeſt daughter of Captain Robert Arbuthnot, of 31ſt foot.

19. At Edinburgh, aged 94, Mrs Jean Brown, relict of Lieut. John Hamilton.

20. At Aberdeen, Mrs Chriſtian Forbes, widow of John Frederick Zuckert, Eſq; late of Murthle, near that city.

21. At Edinburgh, Miſs Iſabella Henderſon, daughter of the late Sir Robert Henderſon, Bt.

23. At Edinburgh, Mr William Muirhead, bruſh-maker.

23. John Manners, Eſq; of Grantham Grange, Lincolnſhire, eldeſt ſon of the late Lord William Manners. He married Louiſa, daughter of the late Earl of Dyſart, and ſerved in parliament during three ſeſſions for Newark upon Trent. He is ſuppoſed to have died worth nearly half a million, the bulk of which he has left, under reſtrictions, to his eldeſt ſon, and about 100,000 l. in ſpecific legacies.

25. At Edinburgh, Mr Alexander Mouſray, merchant.

25. At Edinburgh, Mr Charles Anderſon, writer.

30. At Edinburgh, in an advanced age, Mrs Grant of Preſtongrange, relict of the Rt Hon. William Grant, one of the Senators of the College of Juſtice.

PREFERMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

The King has been pleaſed,

Whitehall, Sept. 11. to appoint William Douglas Lockie, to be Conſul at Malaga, in the room of Mark Gregory, diſmiſſed.

Whitehall, Sept. 11. to recommend to the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of Exeter, the Rev. William Buller, Doctor in Divinity, to be by them elected Biſhop of Exeter, that ſee being void by the death of the Rt Rev. Dr John Roſs, late Biſhop thereof.

15. to appoint George Nailer, Eſq; to be Genealogiſt and Blanc Courſier Herald to the Moſt Honourable Order of the Bath.

War-office, Sept. 15.

20th (light) dragoons: Maj. George Sandford to be Lieutenant Colonel Commandant, vice Henry F. Gardner, deceaſed. Capt. Thomas Ivie Cook to be Major, vice Sandford.

War-office, Sept. 22.

60th foot: Hon. Capt. John Elphinſtone, from 72d foot, to be Major.

Maj. George Benſon, late of 60th foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the army.

Garriſons. Colonel Montgomery Agnew, of 1ſt (or the King's) dragoon-guards, to be Governor of Carliſle, vice the Earl of Darlington, deceaſed.

Commiſſion ſigned by his Majeſty for the army in Ireland, dated July 31. 1792.

69th foot: Captain Archibald Campbell to be Major, vice Maj. Yorke, (Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet), reſigned.

From other papers.

Aug. 21. The Rev. Mr Daniel Cruickſhank was appointed Houſe Governor of Heriot's Hoſpital, Edinburgh.

Norman Hume, Eſq; of Payten, is appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Grenada.

Mr Dundas, younger of Melville, is appointed conjunct Keeper of the ſignet with his father the ſecretary of ſtate, and to have the ſurvivancy of the office.

The magiſtrates of Edinburgh have preſented Mr James Dick to be miniſter of Currie, vacant by the death of the Rev. Mr James Craig.

Sept. 4. The Rev. Mr Kenneth Bayne, of the Gaelic chapel in Aberdeen, was elected miniſter of the Gaelic chapel in Greenock.

Mr Thomas Burns is appointed one of the Inſpectors of Taxes for Scotland, in room of Robert Wellwood, Eſq; reſigned.

12. This day the univerſity of Edinburgh conferred

conferred the degree of Doctor in Medicine on the following gentlemen, after the uſual private and public trials:

Of England.

William Yates,	*De Alimento et Analyſi Vegetabilium Chemica.*
William Marſden,	*De Variolis.*
John Bradley,	*De Rheumatiſmo Acuto.*
Arthur Bedford,	*De Angina Maligna.*

Of Scotland.

Thomas Blair,	*De Reſpiratione.*
James Buchan,	*De Cœli Effectibus.*
Andrew Grieve,	*De Rheumatiſmo Acuto.*
George Weir,	*De Angina Maligna.*
John Bower,	*De Variolis.*

Of Ireland.

Wheaton Bradiſh,	*De Viſu.*
Robert Montgomery,	*De Variola.*

From Virginia.

Charles Meriwether,	*De Pneumonia.*
David Corbin Ker,	*De Hypochondriaſi.*

From Barbadoes.

Thomas Pollard Peirce, *De Hyſtrote Anaſarca.*

12. Mr Robert Steven was ordained miniſter of the Chapel of Eaſe at Catrine, Ayrſhire.

13. The Aſſociate Congregation at Croſſcauſey, Edinburgh, made choice of the Rev. Dr John Jamieſon at Forfar to be their paſtor. This is a ſecond election of a ſucceſſor to Mr Adam Gib. On a former occaſion, a part of the congregation gave a call to a miniſter, but the ſynod refuſed to ſuſtain it; and, on the application of thoſe who were thus diſappointed, that court afterwards divided the congregation into two. The call now given to Dr Jamieſon is by that branch of the original congregation which oppoſed the former call. The other branch of it, called the *Second Congregation*, are now building a meeting houſe at the ſouth end of the Potter-row.

His Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales has been pleaſed to make the following promotions and appointments for the principality of Scotland.— Andrew Duncan, M. D. Profeſſor of the inſtitutions of medicine in the univerſity, and preſent preſident of the college of phyſicians of Edinburgh, to be his *Firſt Phyſician*, vice Alexander Stevenſon, M. D. deceaſed. James Jeffray, M.D. Profeſſor of anatomy in the univerſity of Glaſgow, to be *Second Phyſician*, vice Dr Duncan, promoted; and Robert Freer, M. D. Fellow of the royal college of phyſicians of Edinburgh, Licentiate of the royal college of phyſicians of London, and one of the phyſicians to the royal infirmary; and Thomas Charles Hope, M. D. Profeſſor of medicine in the univerſity of Glaſgow; to be *Phyſicians Extraordinary*.

BANKRUPTS.

Sept. 5. John Gray, coppeſmith in Ayr.

John Curry, merchant or dealer, at Ferry of Ottar, Argyleſhire.

11. James Simpſon, late tenant in Shielbog, in the pariſh of Sanquhar, now in Edinburgh.

20. George Scotland, ſhipmaſter in Kincardine.

Walter Lenox jun. manufacturer at Caſtlegreen of Dumbarton.

Prices of Grain at Haddington, Sept. 28.

Wheat, 21 s. 6 d. Barley, 19 s. Oats, 15 s. 3 d. Peaſe, 14 s 6 d Beans, 14 s. New Wheat, 21 s. New Oats, 14 s. 6 d. New Barley, 19 s.

Edinburgh, Sept. 25. Oat-meal, 1 s. Bear-meal, 10 d. Peaſe-meal, 8½ d.

Edinburgh Bill of Burials for September.

Burial places.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Grayfriers and Lady Yeſter's,	22	25	47
Weſt-kirk, -	11	14	25
Canongate, -	9	11	20
Calton, - -	12	7	19
Total,	54	57	111

Age.				Diseases, &c.	No.
Under	2		34	Aged — —	13
2	& 5		11	Aſthma — — —	1
5	& 10		6	Bowelhive — —	13
10	& 20		3	Childbed — —	2
20	& 30		4	Chincough — —	5
30	& 40		12	Cold — — —	1
40	& 50		12	Conſumption —	30
50	& 60		8	Dropſy — — —	1
60	& 70		12	Fever — —	15
70	& 80		6	Found dead — —	1
80	& 90		3	Meaſles — — —	2
90	& 100		0	Smallpox — —	10
			—	Stillborn — —	6
			111	Suddenly — —	3
				Suffocated — —	1
				Teething — —	6
Decreaſed 7				Water in head — —	1

Proven

PRICES OF STOCKS, September 15.

Bank Stock, 205¼ a 206.
3 per cent. conſ. 90¼ a ⅜ a ½.
5 per cent. 117⅝ a ¾.
India Stock, 206 a 211 a 210¼.
India Bonds, 104 s. pr.
New Navy Bills, ⅛ diſc.
Engliſh Tickets, 16 l. 14 s. 6 d.
Iriſh Tickets, 7 l. 3 s.

Sept. 29.

3 per cent. red. 91 op.
3 per cent. conſ. 90¼ a ⅓.
5 per cent. 117⅜ a ½ a ⅝.
India Bonds, 104 a 105.
New Navy Bills, ⅛ a ¼ diſc.
Exchequer Bills, 10 a 11.
Engliſh Tickets, 16 l. 15 s. 6 d.
Iriſh Tickets, 6 l. 16 s. 6 d.

THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

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Mr Blakey on the Navigation of the Ancients.

SIR, *Aug.* 16.

I SEND you a letter on Monsr. l'Abbé Cartier's work, which gained the prize of the Academy of Antiquaries at Paris, which I gave to Mr Rey, publisher of the *Journal des Sçavans* at Amsterdam, July 25. 1781. *Gent. Mag.*

" Sir,

In your Journal of this month, p. 288. a learned Abbé says, the ancients knew America; and that, from the little the ancient authors have left us on the long voyages of the Phœnicians, Carthaginians, Marseillois, and Vannois, there is no doubt of their intercourse with the Americans; and likewise, that Julius Cæsar intended to reform the Roman navy on the Rhodian and Vannois plan.

Though I believe easily in history when it has an air of truth, yet I cannot but look on these assertions as strange hypotheses; they appear the more so, as the most experienced sea-faring gentleman can give no probable conjecture on such matters, not even how the ancients worked their ships, nor the manner of managing the number of oars in their ships of war.

But, Sir, as I have some practice in the nautic arts, and know most of the methods for working ships in the known world, and what has been done for shortening voyages to the East-Indies and the Western Part of the South Seas,

I make bold to hazard ſome objections on the opinion of this learned antiquary.

I agree that the ancients built large ſhips, and ſome much larger than neceſſary to croſs the Atlantic ocean, though not of a proper figure for that purpoſe; and that the Greeks conſtructed veſſels double the length of our firſt rate men of war, as may be ſeen by Ptolemy's ſhip of 400 feet long, and 50 broad in the midſhip, with a proportionable height (*Rollin*); it had 4000 men for rowing, 3000 ſoldiers, and 200 ſailors. This proves that Ptolemy preferred oars to ſails, which, in all likelihood, were ſmall in proportion to thoſe made uſe of in our days; though this ſhip was double the length of our largeſt, which have ſix times more ſailors.

To give a farther proof of the largeneſs of ſome of the ancient ſhips of war, I ſhall mention what a French author ſays, in his *Commerce des Egyptiens*.

The military navy of Ptolemy was two ſhips of 32 rows of oars, one of 12 rows, four of 13 rows, fourteen of 11 rows, thirty-nine of 9 rows, with a double number of quadriremes, and others of leſs ſize."

" Hiero, king of Syracuſe, had a ſhip built under the direction of Archimedes; it was of a very extraordinary ſize, and had ſuch a number of conveniences, that we can have no notion of them, being ſo different from thoſe of our time.

But, to ſpeak of ſhips not ſo extraordinary, and which were more proper for the Mediterranean ſea than any of thoſe built by the Armoricans, or ancient Gauls, we have but to look on thoſe conſtructed by Demetrius for the ſiege of Rhodes, which, as far as we can conjecture, were ſuch as could contain 1200 men.

Here is what Plutarch ſays of thoſe veſſels:

Demetrius built large ſhips, which had ſo majeſtic an appearance that they faſcinated the eyes of all thoſe who perceived them, and in ſuch a manner, that his very enemies were ſtruck with admiration when they ſaw this king's ſhips, with fifteen and ſixteen rows of oars, paſs ſo quick along the ſhore."

" The learned Abbé Cartier ſays, that " the death of Cæſar hindered the reform he intended to make in the Roman navy. Mark Antony, at the battle of Actium, followed Cæſar's principles; and it is known that he would have gained the day had not Cleopatra fled with her ſhips."

" To ſuch aſſertions we make bold to anſwer, that ſuch a man as Mark Antony, engaged in continual civil wars, running from Rome to the Alps, then to Lombardy, thence to the capital, and again to Aſia, againſt the Parthians and Egyptians, and at laſt plunged in perpetual feaſtings, &c.; ſuch a man, we muſt think, was very improper to make reforms in matters which had been found uſeful for many centuries, ſince we ſee that, in our days, we have been more than fifty years in finding the proper length of our naval cannon.

I ſhall not pretend to decide on Cæſar's intentions; but I leave you to judge if ſuch an account, as M. L'Abbé gives us of Cæſar's intended reform, is probable. What Plutarch ſays of the battle of Actium may be a little in favour of Antony's preferring heavy ſhips; but his conduct proved his wrong judgement. This ancient author ſays,

" Mark Antony had no leſs than five hundred ſhips, among which were ſeveral of eight and ten rows of oars; his veſſel appeared more fit for triumph than battle.

Cæſar had two hundred and fifty ſhips, all light, and eaſy to work, but without the leaſt appearance of pomp.

Mark Antony burnt all his ſmall veſſels, but reſerved his beſt and largeſt, from three to ten rows of oars, and ſixty Egyptian ſhips. When every thing was in order, he went round his fleet in a light frigate, encouraging his men to keep their poſt in the ſtraits, and think themſelves upon firm ground, from the weight and ſteadineſs of their ſhips. After much ſtay in the ſame place, Mark Antony's men, impatient to attack, from the opinion they had of the ſtrength of their veſſels, made their left wing advance; which Cæſar perceiving, made his right wing fall back to decoy his enemy out of the ſtraits. Antony's motion was very agreeable to Cæſar, as he knew Antony had not hands enough to move his ponderous veſſels; for which reaſon they could not ſtrike with their beaks, as was uſual in ſea fights. Thus Octavius, taking the advantage he had over his antagoniſt, gained the victory."

" This battle ſhewed the judgement of Cæſar, and the little underſtanding in

in Mark Antony in what was neceſſary to work heavy ſhips; for, if he had had men in proportion to the ſize of his veſſels, he would have ſunk Octavius's ſhips at the firſt ſhock; but what could be expected from ſuch an imprudent man?

Let us now ſee if the Romans thought the Gallic ſhips preferable to theirs. When Julius Cæſar's fleet was built on the Loire, and had the neceſſary number of men for rowing, as well as pilots and ſailors, in order to attack the Vannois, he ſays,

"The enemy had an advantage from the make of their ſhips; their bottoms were flatter than ours, and of courſe they were leſs liable to be damaged when the tide left them on the ſhallows; their heads and ſterns were high, and better fitted to withſtand the violence of the waves of the ocean; they were built with oak; their croſs-timbers were a foot ſquare, and faſtened with nails of an inch thick; their anchors faſtened with iron chains *; their ſails were made with pliable and well prepared ſkins, more proper to endure the tempeſtuous winds of the ocean, and give motion to ſuch heavy bodies. It was againſt ſuch ſhips (ſaid he) our fleet was to engage, but we ſurpaſſed them in quickneſs of motion, though we could not hurt them with our beaks, they being too ſtrongly built for us; nor could we ſafely attack them on account of their height; for the ſame reaſon they were not afraid of ſhallow water, nor being left aſhore when the tide went off, all which our veſſels dreaded."

"To ſhew how much fitter the Roman ſhips were for this purpoſe than thoſe of the Gauls, we ſee that, when Cæſar firſt appeared on the Britiſh coaſt the natives were aſtoniſhed at the ſhape and manner of going of the Roman ſhips, and at the effect of the Roman engines; which made them fall back, and give Cæſar's army time to land. This demonſtrates that the Roman manner of building was fitter for their purpoſe than M. L'Abbé Cartier thinks; from which we may conclude, that Cæſar thought little about changing his manner of building to copy after an inferior one.

A farther proof that the Romans would never have copied the Gallic method of building ſhips in the ſlow manner which the Gauls made their veſſels: the Romans had ſure rules, by which every carpenter could work properly, as may be conceived by the great number of ſhips they built when wanted, and as appears by what theſe conquerors did on the Gallic ſhore, where Cæſar ordered his army to build * as many veſſels as they could while he was in winter quarters; but, as he had obſerved that "the waves of the ocean were leſſened by going in and out of the tide, he ordered his ſhips to be leſs lofty than thoſe built in the Mediterranean, in order to have them drawn on ſhore with leſs difficulty; and that they ſhould be broader, in order to carry more burthen, and be lighter for rowing as well as for ſailing."

At Cæſar's return from winter quarters, he found upwards of 600 ſhips and 28 galleys built, †, though his men had had a hard winter, ſo deſirous were they to follow his orders.

Cæſar, at the head of five legions, left the Gallic ſhore with a gentle ſoutherly wind, which fell at midnight. This made the tide carry him to the right; and, at day-break, he perceived Britain on his left-hand, which made him tack about to regain what he had loſt in the night, in order to land in the ſame place which had been ſo fortunate for his return laſt campaign. On this occaſion his ſoldiers ſhewed their deſire to make up for loſt time, and rowed forward the heavy tranſports with as much quickneſs as if they had been galleys; for which Cæſar praiſed them much.

This ſingle inſtance ſhews how the Romans could make uſe of their oars in their ſhips of burden; and that the ancient veſſels were made ſo as to employ ſails and oars at the ſame time, and, of

* Theſe iron inſtruments prove that the Gauls had iron works.

* This ſhews that every man could work at ſhip-building from eaſy rules very different from our method, which is attended with an infinity of coſtly moulds.

† At firſt ſight, it is ſurpriſing how the Romans could build ſuch a number of ſhips in a winter; but, if rightly conſidered, it will be ſeen, that all the ſoldiers could make uſe of ſaws, axes, augers, and all the neceſſary tools for working wood; and, as every man who can make uſe of ſuch inſtruments can figure timber as he pleaſes, all the army could be ſhip-carpenters; and the more ſo, as the ancients had general and ſimple rules for ſhip-building, of courſe the officers, in the winter quarters, filled up their time with ſuperintending thoſe works.

courſe, to keep up to the wind nearer than we do in moderate weather.

The better to prove the improbability of the Romans copying the heavy Gallic ſhips, we have but to look at the ſea-fight before Marſeilles, where they had much trouble with twelve great veſſels, built in thirty days after they had cut down the trees; the greenneſs of the wood rendered them ſo heavy that they could hardly be managed.

From theſe premiſes every one will conclude, that Cæſar never dreamed of changing his manner for that of the clumſy Gallic mode, ſince, three centuries afterwards, as Appian ſays,

The Romans had two thouſand light ſhips, and fifteen hundred veſſels with five and ſix rows of oars; they had alſo eight hundred large ſhips, which they named Ptolemiques, for their Emperor's pomp, carved and gilt from head to ſtern.

Having ſaid ſomething on what is moſt remarkable in the ancient ſhips of war, we muſt take a little notice of their mercantile veſſels. As far as we can diſcover, their proportions were four breadths for one length, as may be ſeen in the Wiſhes of Lucian, when he mentions a large ſhip, which carried corn from Alexandria to Rome, which, from bad weather, was driven into the Pireum, the port of Athens.

As the Grecian and Roman ſeas were not ſo extenſive as thoſe of the ocean, their ſhips had no need of ſuch ſtrong timbers as we make uſe of at preſent; for which reaſon, we may ſafely ſay, that neither the Grecian nor the Roman merchant-ſhips could croſs the long ſpace in the Atlantic ocean which ſeparates Europe from America, though they went over the Black Sea, as appears by what follows.

An ancient author, mentioned by Diodorus Siculus, ſays, that, 'from the northernmoſt parts of the Black Sea, where the Scythians dwelt in ice and ſnow, ſhips have been ſeen to come, with a good wind, from thoſe frozen countries, and arrive in ten days at Rhodes; after which they have been at Alexandria in four days; and in ten days more went up the Nile into Ethiopia.' *Commerce des Egyptiens.* And thus they could run, in the ſpace of twenty-four days, from the coldeſt regions to the hotteſt.

From what has been ſeen, ſhip-builders in thoſe days knew how to make their veſſels run from the North part of the Black Sea to Egypt in fourteen days, which ſhows that the ancients had more knowledge in maritime affairs than generally our ſeafaring gentlemen think, who ſeldom give themſelves the trouble of looking into antiquity, where they would find our forefathers had ſome underſtanding in the arts as well as ourſelves. From what has been ſaid, the Romans had no need to change their ſyſtem of ſhip-building for that of the Gauls.

We allow that M. L'Abbé Cartier's remarks may be curious; but, from the little which authors have ſaid on theſe matters, how could he imagine ſuch a problematic propoſition could be believed by the members of the academy? Yet they did believe it. But, from what has been ſhewn, any body may boldly ſay, that nineteen hundred years paſt, our forefathers could never croſs the Atlantic ocean, and of courſe could not know America. I have heard indeed, forty years ago, that an Iriſhman, taken by the ſavages in America, cried out in his native language; and that the words he ſpoke had ſuch an effect upon theſe people that they thought there was ſome connexion between the Iriſh tongue and their own, which induced them to give him his liberty. There, Sir, is one more diſcovery for your inventive Antiquaries; it may lead them to the analogy of the Hiberrian grammar with that of the Americans, as well as on the arts and ſciences, manufactures and commerce, of theſe wild people.

But, to ſhew how cautious writers ſhould be in advancing hypothetical notions, the ſhorteſt way to America is more than thirty degrees in longitude, through ſtrong currents and tempeſtuous oceans, large enough to ſwallow ten millions of Gallic flat-bottomed ſhips, rigged I know not how, with pliant, well dreſſed ſkins, and anchors faſtened to iron chains.

Beſides, they muſt have had other methods of working their ſhips than thoſe they have left us a notion of, to navigate in thoſe dangerous ſeas, which make the boldeſt mariner tremble. But to come from that new world, how could they find their way in latitudes where fogs are ſo thick as to hinder one man's ſeeing another half way over the ſhip?

From what you have ſeen, Sir, it muſt appear very extraordinary that M. L'Abbe Cartier ſhould conclude ſo poſitively

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from, as he says, *the little documents which the ancient authors have left us*; but it is still more extraordinary, that an academy of antiquaries should have crowned such a work, especially when most of the seafaring gentlemen of our days are of opinion, that all that has been said of the ancients on their ships of war with oars is fabulous.

Let these gentlemen remember, that Julius Cæsar, in his Commentaries, is very particular in the description of his engagements with the Egyptian ships before Alexandria.

I do not pretend to give reasons why our writers and mariners do not believe what the ancients have said; but I am persuaded that those who generally comment on ancient arts have very little experience in those of our times, as may be seen in the *Encyclopédie*, which are almost written and copied by men who make it their business to write on arts they never have practised.

From this we may conclude, that the knowledge of the ancient arts is not easily obtained from the works of our present writers, who, for instance, name three-banked ships, &c. those with three rows of oars, for want of understanding the practical part; like those translators who understand not the true style of the language, and much less the technical terms of arts, which will ever put in confusion the greatest orator in the world, if he has not experience in the art he speaks of.

As you see, Sir, I have given some reasons to shew how far we are from having a thorough knowledge of the ancient maritime arts, I hope to be excused if I venture an opinion on what I think material for saving ships in many cases, together with a great number of men's lives. I mean to take something from the ancients, and apply it to our manner of acting, for which I should propose a premium: 'For the best manner of tacking about, without sail and with sail, to go in and out of port backwards and forwards without turning, in all weathers except storms or strong winds, as the ancient Greeks and Romans did, this to be done without obstructing the present manner of working ships, One Thousand Pounds.'

Many think the French are the best theorists in naval architecture; but their method, as well as those of other nations, appears not to be founded on plain and fixed principles; for the dimensions of their ships they are at variance one with the other. For example, says a builder at Brest, a ship ought to be from 175 to 180 feet long, by 47 to 50 broad, and 22 to 25 in the hold. Vessels of other sizes have no better rules; a frigate of 36 guns, they say ought to be from 120 to 130 feet in length, by 33 or 34 in breadth, and 16 or 17 in the hold.

I shall not say that such a diversity of dimensions proves their not having just ideas of the proportions of their art; but I shall make bold to put a few questions to these gentlemen.

What inconvenience would there be in making a first rate-ship of 200 feet long, and 50 broad, with a hold of 25 feet? It would carry more sail, and go quicker. Such dimensions are so simple that a child could put them in practice, since they give four breadths for one length, and the hold is in the midship. All ships should be made in these proportions, that is, in aliquot parts; then we should be certain which would be best for different uses.

To build frigates of 108 or 110 feet long, for thirty guns, merely for the accommodation of metal, is like being guided by accessary parts to find principles for the direction of the whole, whereas it should be the subject which governs the attribute. Nothing, in short, is more apt to lead into difficulties than reasoning from random principles instead of founding them on harmonious rules, which lead to true maxims, and give the first idea of the parts which compose an invention. This ancient manner of reasoning is not easily to be found in the modern contrivers, who seldom or never look out of the track they are in, and even offer premiums to understand a part more of the wrong routine they have ever followed. I am, my good friend, your humble servant.

W. Blakey.

Account of King Charles's Coronation at Edinburgh, and the Meeting of Parliament, in 1633.

[From the History of the troubles and memorable transactions in Scotland from 1624 to 1645, by J. Spalding, then commissary-clerk of Aberdeen, just published.]

Upon Saturday the 15th of June, King Charles came to Edinburgh from London. He had the Duke of Lennox, the Marquis of Hamilton, the Earl of Morton, and divers others of the Scots, and sundry English lords, accompanied with

with about 500 Engliſhmen, and officers of his houſehold. His furniture, plate, and pleniſhing was carried about with him in princely form. At the Weſt Port his Majeſty had an eloquent ſpeech, making him welcome, and the keys of the town offered him by the ſpeaker as he entered in; and upon the ſouth ſide of the ſame port Alexander Clark, then provoſt of Edinburgh, with the bailies, all clad in red robes, well furred, and about threeſcore of the aldermen and counſellors clad all in black velvet gowns, were ſitting all upon ſeats of deals for the purpoſe bigged of three degrees, frae the whilk they all raiſe in great humility and reverence to his Majeſty; and the ſaid Alexander Clark, provoſt, in the name of the reſt, and town of Edinburgh, made ſome ſhort ſpeech, and therewith preſented to his Majeſty a baſon all of gold, eſtimated at five thouſand merks, wherein was ſhaken out of an embroidered purſe a thouſand golden double angels, as a token of the town of Edinburgh their love and humble ſervice. The King looked gladly upon the ſpeech and gift both; but the Marquis of Hamilton, maſter of his Majeſty's horſe, hard beſide, meddled with the gift, as due to him by virtue of his office. Thereafter the provoſt went to his horſe in good order, having a rich ſaddle with a black velvet foot-mantle, with paſements of gold, and the reſt of the furniture conform, who with the bailies and counſellors on their foot, attended his Majeſty. As he is going up to the Upper Bow, there came a brave company of town's ſoldiers all clad in white ſattin doublets, black velvet breeches, and ſilk ſtockings, with hats, feathers, ſcarfs, bands, and the reſt correſpondent. Theſe gallants had dainty muſkets, picks, and gilded partiſans, and ſuch like, who guarded his Majeſty, having the partiſans neareſt to him, frae place to place, while he came to the Abbey. At his entry of the port of the Upper Bow, he had a third ſpeech; at the weſt end of the tolbooth, he ſaw the royal pedigree of the kings of Scotland, frae Fergus the Firſt, delicately painted; and had a fourth ſpeech; at the Mercate Croſs he had a fifth ſpeech, where his Majeſty's health was drunken by Bacchus on the Croſs, and the baſil ſtroups thereof running over with wine in abundance. At the throne, Parnaſſus hill was erected curiouſly, all green, with birks, where nine pretty boys, repreſenting the nine nymphs or muſes, was nymph-like clad, where he had the ſixth ſpeech: after the which the ſpeaker delivered to his Majeſty a book; and ſeventhly, he had a ſpeech at the Nether Bow: which haill orations his Majeſty, with great pleaſure and delight, ſitting on horſeback, as his company did, heard pleaſantly; ſyne rode down the Canongate to his own palace of Holy Rood Houſe, where he ſtaid that night. The provoſt with the reſt returned home. Upon the morn, being Sunday the 16th of June, he heard devotion in the Chapel Royal of his own chaplain the Biſhop of Dumblain, went to dinner ſerved upon his own proviſion, with his officers of houſehold, guarded with his ordinary Engliſh guard, clad in his livery, having brown velvet coats ſide to their hough, and beneath, with boards of black velvet, and his Majeſty's arms curiouſly wrought, in raiſed and imboſſed work of ſilver and gold upon the breaſt and back of ilk coat. This was the ordinary weed of his Majeſty's foot guards.

Upon the morn, Monday, ſeven hours at even, his Majeſty came up frae the Abbey to the caſtle of Edinburgh by coach, with whom was the Duke of Lennox and Marquis of Hamilton, and his foot-guard riding round about the coach; followed ſixteen other coaches, furniſhed with nobles and courtiers; the captain of the caſtle ſaluted his Majeſty coming up the gate with 52 ſhot of great ordnance; thereafter he went and ſupped in the caſtle, moſt magnificently ſerved with his own officers, and with his own proviſion, veſſels, and plate, and there ſtaid all night.

Upon the morn, Tueſday, about ten hours in the morning, the nobility came up to the caſtle in their furred robes; the King had his robe royal, who in order rode from the Caſtle down to the Abbey of Holy Rood Houſe, and firſt the Earl of Angus (who was made Marquis of Douglas the night before) rode immediately before the King in his furred robe, carrying the crown betwixt both his hands; the Duke of Lennox being on the King's right hand, and the Marquis of Hamilton on his left; but before the Earl of Angus, rode, firſt, the Earl of Buchan carrying the ſword, and the Earl of Rothes the ſceptre, ſide for ſide. The lords, with the reſt of the nobility, all richly clad in ſcarlet furred robes, rode upon their horſes, furniſhed with rich ſaddles

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